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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
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There is an increasing agitation in California for a division of the State on the line of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Idaho and Wyoming have been informed by a committee voice in each house of congress that they may come in, and now New Mexico and Arizona are knocking at the Union's door for admission to the ever-widening circle of American States.

For the first time, perhaps, in the history of the city, poverty and want stalks abroad in the streets of San Francisco, to quote the language of Pacific coast papers, the terrible flood and snow storms of the past winter having caused unprecedented destitution and suffering.

The Chinese have a peculiar way of dealing with forgers. The criminal is wrapped up in a cheap mat and stood on his head until every dollar he has gained illegally is returned with compound interest. The New York *Telegram* thinks a row of forgers standing on their heads would make an interesting public exhibition.

Besides the 80,000 civilized residents of Indian Territory, who have their own churches and schools and live mainly by agriculture, are 27,394 Indians who are engaged in civilized pursuits, 26,223 who speak English, and 62,625 who have adopted civilized dress. Also outside of that Territory they have 251,858 acres of land under cultivation, and own 128,766 neat cattle, 860,336 sheep, and 417,328 horses, ponies and mules. There are 15,212 children attending school, an increase of 900 in one year.

A stringent boycott is being waged against a branch of the Great Northern Railway in Ireland. To such an extent is it carried that goods which were shipped by error over the road were returned to the shipping point from their destination and afterward hauled back again by team. The boycotted are not disposed to suffer in silence, however, for recently the editor of a paper which published boycott notices was convicted and sent to prison for four months. Failing to give bonds not to repeat the publication of the notices he was given two months' additional imprisonment.

Marion Harland makes a stirring appeal to the women of America to place a monument over the grave, at Fredericksburg, of Mary Washington, mother of George Washington. This admirable woman died 100 years ago last September, and for 44 years had no memorial stone. In 1833 the corner-stone of a monument was laid by the President, Andrew Jackson, amid imposing ceremonies. It was never completed. Now that so many centennial observances are honored, it is hoped that a fitting column may be raised; and associations for promoting this end are forming all over the country.

Cargoes of bones are being collected on the African desert of Sahara and shipped to New York, just as buffalo bones have been gathered on our Western prairies for many years. They are ground up and used as fertilizers. The interesting query at once presents itself as to what particular time, more or less remote, those localities on the great desert where these bones were found were covered with verdure sufficiently luxurious to produce the food which gave sustenance to the animals whose bones are now being gathered. In Africa the caravans have followed the same old trail for centuries, and until the military campaigns of the last few years disclosed fertile spots and oases which were previously unknown, the whole vast region was supposed to be an arid waste of shifting sand. The *American Field* believes that explorations may yet discover that as large a proportion of the African desert is arable as of the once American desert. Assuredly it must at one time have been well clothed with verdure to have harbored the immense number of animals represented by these numerous collections of bones.

Great alarm is expressed by some writers at the colossal growth of American cities during the last 40 years. During the century since the census of 1790 was taken the general population has increased 16 times, while the urban population has grown 160 times. As late as 1850 there were only 85 cities of 35,000 population each. The number in 1880 had arisen to 286. The large increase of city population is attributed chiefly to the fact that the emigrants on arrival in this country prefer to stop in the cities. About one-half of the foreigners who land on our shores settle in the large towns and cities. The Washington *Star* considers that "no doubt the difficulties of municipal government are steadily growing more momentous. But the elastic nature of our civilization, with its free traditions and broad basis of race character will enable us to solve this and other vexed problems of society and government. The Anglo-Germanic people have always shown themselves equal to every great crisis that has arisen in national affairs. The citizens of this country in particular have surmounted every obstacle to progress and every danger that menaced them at home or abroad."

Look Up.

By night the heavens cradle me, the while I dream my dreams,
And when I waken, ah! how small my little chamber seems.

If on your soul the changeful world casts daily doubt and terror,
Look up to the eternal skies where never star makes error.

ON THE TRACK.

The night was dark, and a drizzling rain was falling when I arrived at the little railroad station at Rimm's Prairie, and the first man I met there was Abe Wilder, the drawbridge tender. I dismounted and fastened my horse and the one I had been leading to a tree on the sheltered side of the station building.

I had come to the station full of eagerness to meet my wife, who had been away on a visit of a couple of days to her sister in H——. We had been married only a few months, so that her short absence from our pretty home on the prairie had been greatly felt by me, and lover-like, I was full of longing and anxiety for her safe return. So my disappointment was all the greater when Abe told me the train on which she was coming back to me was two hours late. But, to while away the time, Abe proposed that I should go with him to the bridge, only a short distance down the track from the station. To this I consented, the more readily because Abe had been my rival for Annie's love before we were married, and my winning her heart and hand seemed to make him very unhappy and down-hearted for a time; but for all that he had shown me no ill will. On the contrary, his had apparently been the most sincere and heart-felt congratulations and well wishes for our future happiness and welfare. So when he asked me to go with him to the bridge, I did not hesitate to accept the invitation.

We walked down the track side by side. I did most of the talking, for he seemed uneasy and nervous, and I thought that in this way I could best calm him, and make him feel less embarassed.

The distance from the station to the bridge was only about ten minutes' walk, and we arrived there without any interruption. I noticed, however, that Abe became more and more excited every moment, and was about to ask what troubled him, when he turned upon me suddenly, his eyes ablaze with the light of madness.

"Curse you!" he hissed, grinding his teeth and bending his face close to mine. "You have robbed me of all that makes life worth living. Tonight you shall prove to me if you are worthy of that love."

We were standing in front of the little house at the end of the bridge, and the light from the open door fell straight upon his face.

"What do you mean?" I cried in horror, for I could see that a madman, bent upon some fiendish purpose, was standing before me. His face was flushed and swollen; the veins upon his neck and forehead stood out like cords and pulsed feverishly; his glittering eyes were red and bloodshot, while his lips were drawn and pale, and bloodless.

"What do I mean?" he mocked. "Just this: I would give my life for a smile—for only a smile from the woman I love. Now I want to see what you will give for her life."

"Abe, you are crazy," I cried with as steady a voice as I could command.

"Right you are. Crazy, mad, insane, and you have helped to make me so. Only for you I might have been the happiest man on earth today. If you prove tonight, however, that you are worthy of the love of which you cheated me, I'll forgive you, and die with you."

"Well," I said, "If I had thought that it was to listen to this nonsense that you invited me to come with you, I would certainly have refused. So I will bid you good-night."

I turned to walk away; but in a moment he sprang upon me and with a blow from a coupling-pin he was holding in his hand, he felled me to the ground, insensible.

When I returned to consciousness I found myself gagged, and bound with chains to the iron rails, and so securely that I could not move my feet or body, but my hands were free.

I looked up and saw Abe standing above me, watching me closely with a demon's leer upon his face.

When he saw that I recognized him, he sat down on the ground beside me, and rubbed his hands in glee.

"I had it all planned so nicely," he said in exultant tones. "It could not fail to catch you. I have been planning and planning, and waiting and waiting, ever since the night you and Annie were married. From that night, somehow, I could not believe that you loved her as dearly and deeply as I did, and I could find no rest night or day for that thought. Tonight, however, I shall satisfy myself, and if I find my suspicions were false, and you love her better than your life, I will die with you; if, on the other hand, they are true, I shall not hesitate to kill you as one usurping a place that belongs to another."

I could not answer him, and when I attempted to remove the gag from my mouth he beat me with a stout stick over the arms and hands until I desisted.

"Ha, ha, ha!" he laughed. "You see I had it figured out very closely, even to the providing of this stick for keeping you in order. You must understand that I intend to do all the talking, and want you to pay strict attention to all that I say. We have an hour or more to wait before the train comes along, so that we need not be in any hurry. Still, I suppose you are somewhat curious to find out what I intend doing with you; but wait with patience and you shall know all about it in good time. I have to go and set out the lights on the bridge now, so that when the train comes the engineer can see them and come right along without any fear of danger. But before I leave you I must fasten your hands, so that you can do yourself no harm."

He then fastened stout cords around my wrists and bound my arms to the rails also, and in such a way that I could not move an inch in any direction. Then he left me.

I could see him lighting and placing the lanterns on the bridge, which he did in an easy, leisurely way, which was a torture alone for me to behold.

My hands and arms were becoming tired and began to ache, so I bent my finger tips downward to find something to rest them upon when they touched something smooth and cold. I managed to turn my head far enough around to see what it was. It was a pistol lying on a crosstie just under my hand. I could not reach it, however, to grasp it, and I knew that even if I could it would be of no service to me, bound as I was, hand and foot. I strained my eyes to see if I could possibly move it somewhere where it would be out of sight of Abe, and where I could reach it again if my hands were freed once more. Yes, if it could be made to fall off the tie on the side nearest to me it would be in darkness, and within easy reach of my hand. But could I get it there? I strained every muscle to make my bonds as loose as possible, then I bent my hand downward and with a snap of my fingers I sent the pistol spinning round and round and the next moment it fell over the edge of the tie and was hidden in the darkness.

I had barely succeeded in hiding the weapon the best way I could, when Abe returned.

"Now everything is ready," he said. "All we have to do now is to wait, and while we are waiting I will tell you what I have planned to do, with your assistance. As I said before, I don't think that you love Annie as well as I do, but I am going to give you a chance to prove that you do, and this will be the test: The train with your wife on board will be along here in less than half an hour. You are lying with your neck on the rail, and the wheels will pass over you, and, of course, you are dead in the twinkling of an eye, and the train will pass on in safety. But you can save yourself if you like. This rope" (and he held the end of one up before my face) "is attached to the end of a bar of iron swinging on a pivot at the other end of the bridge. If you pull the rope the iron will swing across the track, and upon striking against a post right opposite will tumble off the pivot and rest squarely across the rails. The engineer, seeing the signals all clear ahead, and being two hours late, will come right on with more than usual speed, and there will be a terrible jar and a crash and the train is wrecked; but you have saved your neck. Very nicely planned, isn't it?'

When he paused to see what effect this speech had upon me, I jerked my arms as if trying to get them free.

"Ah, yes! I'll unfasten your arms now," he said, and in a moment he cut the ropes that bound them with a knife. Then he continued: "Yes, I expect you will want to use your arms before long, and having them stretched out in that way is apt to make them stiff and useless."

When my arms were free I attempted once more to remove the gag from my mouth; but as before he beat me with a stick until I desisted.

I was helpless. Minute after minute passed, and I knew that the train would come along presently. Every moment I imagined that I felt the vibrations of the wheels along the rail under my head. Abe was sitting beside me, listening intently for the first rumbling sound to reach his ears. When he heard it I knew that he would place the rope in my hands and give me the choice of wrecking the train or losing my life. I shall not attempt to describe the thoughts and feeling that went through my brain and body, for that were impossible.

Presently I threw out my hand and it fell upon the pistol, which I had forgotten all about since Abe's return. Now, however, my fingers grasped it firmly and I began to think how I could use it to save myself and at the same time avert the danger to the coming train.

I never knew how it happened, but in a moment my hand lifted the weapon into the air. Abe saw it, and sprang to his feet, and made an attempt to take it away from me, when it exploded; then he staggered backward a few steps and fell to the ground.

When the noise of the pistol shot stopped ringing in my ears, another sound reached them. The rumbling of the train came to me along the rails from the distance. A few minutes at the most, and it would be upon me. I tore the gag out of my mouth and shouted.

I yet held the pistol in my hand. What use could I make of it? I could put an end to my life. But the rushing, rumbling wheels of the train would do that for me, and only too soon. My eyes fell upon the signal lights on the bridge and a new idea struck me. I turned my head and saw the headlight of the locomotive not far away. The next moment I raised the pistol, took good aim and fired at the signal lantern on the bridge, but missed it. I fired again and again until the pistol was empty, but with the same result, for the lantern was still gleaming brightly, swinging to and fro in the wind, as if beckoning the train to come and destroy me.

The glare from the headlight of the locomotive seemed to be right above me, the roar of the train drowned my voice, and the jar of the rail under my head felt like an electric current running through my body. I closed my eyes and waited for the end.

Suddenly the jar and noise stopped, and shortly I heard voices close beside me. I looked up and saw some people bending over me; but I was too weak to speak. They released me from the rails and carried me on board the train, and I knew nothing more for many days.

When I returned to consciousness I was told that the engineer had seen the flashes from the pistol when I fired, and had succeeded in stopping the train when within a few feet of where I lay; but not before it had run over the body of Abe Wilder.

It was several months before I recovered sufficiently from the shock of that hour of terror to move about. It made me an old man in appearance; for my steps are feeble, my cheeks are sunken and shrivelled, and my hair is white as snow.—*Times-Democrat.*

Chinese Language and Scribes.

The Chinese language as the natives use it has great force, fluency and direction. It is practical as the nation is practical, and those who use it are too independent to abandon the speech and writing handed down to them through so long a line of ancestors. It will be made the medium of instruction in science and is very suitable for becoming so. They have contractions for all their characters which foreign students do not trouble themselves to learn, but the use of which, in fact, qualifies the Chinese to become shorthand reporters of speeches in their own language.

They do not practice speechmaking, but if they did and if the native newspapers formed a staff of shorthand reporters they would not need to learn any foreign system. They can report quite fast enough themselves with a little practice, and they write the contractions with wonderful quickness. Their hand muscles are pliable, their fingers small, and the writing brush they employ is an instrument superior in speed to the steel pen or quill. The scribes at an imperial audience probably write all or nearly all that is said.

Scribes who are paid by the piece get through a large amount of copying in a very short time. Yet let no one expect a teacher who is paid by the month to write fast. He has every reason to be slow. But copyists paid so much for a thousand characters try naturally to transcribe as many thousand in a week as they can. The rapid work of such copyists, especially if they are allowed to use contractions, favors the conclusion that by using Chinese characters, specialists could easily write all that a good speaker says. As to whether they could compete with the quickest European stenographers may perhaps soon be brought to trial in Japan, where many thousands are now learning to write in the Roman character. The new school will soon proceed to add shorthand to Romanization, and then it will soon be decided which is the better adapted for swift and accurate reporting.

Nothing Like a Change!

Dr. Knowall—My good sir, what you want is thorough alteration of climate. The only thing to cure you is a long sea voyage!

Patient—That's rather inconvenient. You see I'm only just home from a sea voyage round the world. — *London Punch.*

A Reasonable Objection.

Boarder—We are raising a subscription to get a rocking-chair for that poor lodger. Won't you give something?

Landlady—Not much. His room is right over mine.—*Epoch.*

A Sure Sign.

Merritt—You are getting quite a man. Little Johnnie—Yes. Ma has stopped cutting down pa's clothes for me.—*Epoch.*

History of Finger Rings.

"Nobody seems to be able to tell exactly when finger rings were worn first," said a dealer to a reporter for the New York *Mail and Express* recently. "The wearing of finger rings has been almost universal and the custom began at a very early period of the world's history. Some traditions say that Tubal Cain was the first one to decorate his fingers with a dainty piece of metal. The old Latin legend speaking of the wedding ring says: 'The form of the ring being circular—that is to say, round and without end—imparted this much; that mutual love and hearty affection should roundly flow from one to the other, as in the circle, and that continually and forever.'"

The first authentic reference to finger rings occurs in the Old Testament, where Judah's signet ring is mentioned. It is also evident that they were in use among the Egyptians at that time, for Pharoah is said to have taken the ring off his own finger and put it on Joseph's hand when he made him ruler over Egypt.

The Egyptians were evidently very fond of rings for the hands of female mummies that have been found have been profusely decorated with rings, many of them having very costly ones on each finger. The poorer class seem to have worn rings, too, but of cheaper material, such as bronze, glass or pottery. The ancient Chaldeans and Persians used to wear rings.

In those days rings seem to have been worn not so much for ornament as for practical purposes. They were used for sealing. The Romans used to wear signet rings of iron and every free man had the right to wear one. Ambassadors in the early days used to wear gold rings as a part of their official dress. This privilege of wearing rings was afterward extended to chief magistrates and senators. The emperors used to confer this right upon those whom they wished to favor. Nowadays the wearing of rings has no particular significance except the wedding ring or the engagement ring. Anybody who wants to and can afford to purchase one can wear a signet ring. The custom of wearing finger rings is a very popular one, and the manufacture of them forms one of the most important branches of the jewelers' industry.

Mrs. Tracy's Charity.

The sad death of Mrs. Secretary Tracy and the unselfishness of her last hour, calls to mind an incident which came to my knowledge two years ago through a woman whom she aided. Mrs. Tracy was known to be most conscientiously charitable, but few understood how thoroughly she concealed from her left hand that which her right hand did, and it pained her to hear some one commenting on the lack of real charity displayed by the rich—their deeds of charity costing them nothing inasmuch as no personal sacrifice was involved. The words clung to Mrs. Tracy's mind and she decided that her next act of charity would cost her some trouble. The woman to whom I have above referred was one of Mrs. Tracy's humblest pensioners and at this time she was greatly in need of careful nursing, for her disease was cancer and of a most painful character. Day after day, Mrs. Tracy went on foot to the poor creature's home, cared for her in every way, swept and cleaned her room and saw that she was comfortable, returning to her home with some trifling excuse to account for her absence. Her protege would never have known the cause of so much unselfish kindness, had she not one day remonstrated with her for what seemed needless waste of time and labor. To relieve her mind, Mrs. Tracy told her that it was her only way of really paying her debt to God. Mrs. Tracy's last act of self-sacrificing kindness to her husband, when in the midst of smoke and flames, attests the sincerity of those words.—*Epoch.*

Say Well and Do Well.

A short time before Dean Stanley's death he closed an eloquent sermon with a quaint verse, which greatly impressed his congregation. On being asked about it afterward, he said it was doubtful whether the lines were written by one of the earliest Deans of Westminster or by one of the early Scotch Reformers. The Dean had come upon it by accident, and feeling that it expressed with singular felicity the true Christian proportion between doctrine and character, between good words and good works, he used it to point and adorn his sermon. Readers may be glad to add it to their collections of good words:

"Say well is good, but do well is better.
Do well seems spirit, say well the letter.
Say well is godly, and helpeth to please;
But do well lives godly, and gives the world ease.
Say well to silence sometimes is bound,
But do well is free on every ground.
Say well has friends, some here, some there,
But do well is welcome everywhere.
By say well to many God's Word cleaves,
But for lack of do well it often leaves.
If say well and do well were bound in one frame,
Then all were done, all were won, and gotten were gain."

Eat cold food slowly, is a warning from the wise, and eat sparingly of it, too. If you do eat cold food don't wash it down with ice water.

A TUSSLE WITH SIX WOMEN

They Boldly Attack a Sheriff With Hot Irons.

The Sheriff of Kershaw County, S.C., with a deputy went to Lynch's Creek to eject a white family by the name of Steen, consisting of four men and six women. They were found strongly entrenched, and the Sheriff returned to Camden for a posse of fifteen men, the sight of this strong force scared away the male Steens, but the six women boldly awaited the attack with pots of boiling water and hot irons. The posse dashed in, however, overturned the water before the women could use it and proceeded to put the belligerents out. The women threw themselves on the floor and fought like wildcats, and it was not until they were exhausted that the deputies were able to gain possession and nail up the house. The women say they will go back, and it is feared that if the Sheriff has to arrest them there will be bloodshed.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ST. LOUIS is working hard to get a Brotherhood Club for that city.

THE Players' League meeting attracted all the prominent Brotherhood men to Cleveland.

THE Washington League Club has signed Second Baseman O'Brien, of Worcester, Mass.

THE Brooklyn team of the National League is still considered the strongest in the organization.

WES CURRY, the American Association umpire, is a conductor on a Philadelphia cable car.

A WHITE rat is the mascot for the Brooklyn League team. Caruthers is the owner of the albino rodent.

BROTHERHOOD and National League Clubs will play many of their games at the same place on the same day.

MILT SCOTT, one of Anson's old time cast off players, is to captain, manage and play first base for the Fort Wayne (Ind.) team.

THERE are four college-bred players with the New Yorks: Clark, of Williams; Young, of Harvard; Turner, of Amherst, and Dooley, of Hamilton.

SECOND BASEMAN DUNLAP, of last year's Pittsburg National League Club, has been granted his unconditional release by the Players' League.

BOSTON will have two fine Californian catchers, one in each club, next season—Hardie of the National League, and Swett of the Players' League.

BOTH the National League and the Players' League, at their recent meetings in Cleveland, adopted schedules of championship games to be played during 1890.

"EGYPTIAN" Healy, the pitcher, has gone to the Hot Springs. The Philadelphia League and the Players' team are after him. He says he will not report to Kansas City.

WHETHER the League intends to drop Indianapolis and Washington or not they gave those clubs a pretty rough deal in the matter of dates when the schedule was adopted.

THE new Boston Players' catcher, Swett, is six feet in height, weighs 175 pounds and has a smooth shaved face. John Morrill says he is remarkably accurate and swift in throwing to bases.

THE Association and League have had several babies in their day, but this is the first time they ever came four at a time. The American's nursery is full—Brooklyn, Syracuse, Rochester and Toledo are the infants.

THE grand stand on the Brooklyn Players' grounds will be 432 feet long and will be of Spanish design. It will be in the shape of a horseshoe and the main floor will have a seating capacity of 5000. There will also be fifty private boxes. This stand will have a new feature, namely, a ladies' parlor.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CARDINAL NEWMAN has just entered on his ninetieth year.

THOMAS A. EDISON'S birthday is now noted in the British almanacs.

QUEEN VICTORIA is to have her portrait painted for the German regiment of which she is honorary Colonel.

IT is said that De Lesseps is almost broken down over the unfavorable report of the Panama canal commission.

EDWARD ROTHSCHILD, the head of the great European banking house, is now traveling through the United States.

LORD DUNRAVEN says he won't send a yacht across the Atlantic for any lesser race than the race for the America's cup.

JOHN SWINTON, the labor reformer, writes occasionally from Europe that he is in good spirits and health, and enjoying himself.

GENERAL BOULANGER has abandoned his Island of Jersey retreat and has taken a fashionable house in London for the season.

SECRETARY PROCTOR'S wife has gone to the Hot Springs of North Carolina in the hope of getting rid of her rheumatism there.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER is said to have under consideration the founding of a large mission church in Philadelphia.

ROSCOE CONKLING once said that if Jay Gould had gone into politics he would have become the master politician of this country.

THE youngest millionaire in New York is Marshall O. Roberts, son of the late Marshall O. Roberts. He is ten years old and worth $5,000,000.

THE health of the King of Holland, who is now seventy-three years of age, is much improved, to the disgust of the people, who were arranging not long ago for a regency.

THE death of Count Peter Alexandrovitch Valouieff at St. Petersburg removes one of the last survivors of the liberal statesmen who surrounded the Emperor Alexander II.

HERR KRUPP, proprietor of the extensive cannon foundry at Essen, Germany, has given half a million of dollars for the erection of homes for workingmen and a training school for women.

SENATOR HOAR frankly confesses that the reason why the debates in Congress are not reported at greater length in the newspapers is because they are for the most part tiresome and uninteresting.

GREEN B. RAUM, the Pension Commissioner, is a stout, broad-shouldered man, with dark whiskers and hazel eyes. A correspondent says that fully $100,000,000 will pass through his hands this year.

THE health of the ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico has considerably improved of late, and few traces now remain of the mental disease from which she has suffered ever since the tragic death of her husband.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, is having his portrait painted by three artists and is sitting to a sculptor for his bust. He has issued an edict prohibiting the sale of his photographs without his personal sanction.

SENOR CASTELAR, the great Spanish republican, has recently brought himself into ill odor among his own party by the display of his personal esteem for Queen Christina and his solicitude during the illness of the baby King.

PROFESSOR JOHN F. WIER, of the Yale Art School, has just finished the model for a statue to ex-President Theodore Woolsey, which will probably soon be cast. The figure, including the pedestal, will stand sixteen feet high.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Massachusetts Assembly of the Knights of Labor has endorsed the eight-hour idea.

GOVERNMENT mail bags are made by convicts in the Kings County (N. Y.) Penitentiary.

THE various labor organizations of New Jersey have formed "The State Industrial Senate."

MEN who are not American citizens are charged an initiation fee of $50 by the Stonecutters' Union, of San Francisco.

BOSTON'S Labor Conference requested the clergymen in and around that city to deliver short sermons on the eight-hour question.

NEARLY a thousand Hungarian coal miners arrived in New York on the steamship Elder, bound for the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

OMAHA'S building trades unionists will content themselves with the nine-hour rule this year. The outlook for the trade they say is bright.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

It Will Reduce National Revenues About $60,000,000.

The Principal Provisions in the Schedules of the Bill.

The following are the principal provisions in the tariff schedules of the bill agreed upon by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House:

The earth, earthenware and glassware schedules remain substantially as in the existing law.

There are a number of important changes in the metal schedule. Existing rates are maintained upon iron ore and pig-iron; barbed wire for fencing is made dutiable at 6-10 cent a pound. Beams, girders, and structural iron is reduced from 1¼ cents to 6-10 cent a pound. Railway iron is reduced 6-10 cent a pound, the present rate being $17 a ton, a reduction of about $8 a ton. The duty on steel rails is reduced $8 a ton. The duty on tinplate has been increased to 2 2-10 cents a pound. Pig-tin remains free. There is an increase in the duty upon pocket cutlery. Gun barrels are placed upon the free list. Hand sewing needles are also placed upon the free list. The new metal aluminum is given a designation for the first time under "metals and manufactures" thereof, and is made dutiable at thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

In the lumber schedule the duty on sawed boards, planks and finished lumber is reduced fifty per cent. from the present rate. There is a special provision inserted that in case Canada lays an export duty upon lumber, then duties shall be collected according to the rates under existing law.

The duty on Sumatra tobacco is increased to $2.75 per pound.

There is an increase generally along the entire list in the duties upon agricultural products. The duty on barley is raised to 30 cents a bushel, hops to 15 cents a pound, buckwheat to 15 cents a bushel, macaroni and vermicelli 2 cents a pound, and oats 10 cents a bushel. The duty on agricultural seeds is increased. The duty on rice is reduced from 2¼ to 2 cents a pound, rice flour and rice meal from 1 cent to ¾ cent a pound, and broken rice to ½ cent a pound. Butter and substitutes therefor have the duty increased to 6 cents a pound. The duty on eggs is raised to 5 cents a dozen; potatoes to 25 cents a bushel. Hides, which are now on the free list, are made dutiable at 1½ cents a pound. There is a small increase in the duty upon fruits. Oranges and lemons in packages of 1¼ cubic feet or less, 25 cents per package; in packages exceeding 1¼ and not exceeding 2½ cubic feet, 50 cents a package. Raisins, 2½ cents a pound duty.

Spirits, wines and other beverages have been left as found in existing law. Salt also has not been touched. Cotton manufactures are left substantially as in the Senate bill. Jute, manila, sun and sisal grass are put upon the free list, as is wool degras, which enters into the finishing of leather. A reduction is made in the duty on binding twine.

In the wool schedule, wools of the first-class, known as clothing wools, 11 cents a pound; wools of the second-class, known as combing wools, 12 cents; carpet wools, valued at 12 cents or less, 3½ cents a pound; valued at over 12 cents, 8 cents a pound. This is a reduction of 1½ cents a pound from the Senate bill and an increase of 1½ cents from the present law. The difference between the duty given the manufacturers by the Mills bill and the proving to the manufacturers a compensatory duty for the duty on wool, yarns and cloths are made dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem additional, woolen goods at 50 per cent., and ready-made clothing at 60 per cent. The carpet schedule has not yet been arranged. There is some division in the committee upon the subject. For the encouragement of silk culture in the United States, a duty will be recommended upon raw silk.

Sugar, under and including 16 Dutch standard, is made dutiable at 35 per cent., and above 16 Dutch standard at 40 per cent. This gives 5 per cent. additional duty to the refiners, and the standard is raised from 13 to 16. This is a cut in the duties upon sugar of from 50 to 60 per cent. Molasses is made dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem, the present rate being specific.

Among the new legislative provisions proposed in the bill is one that no importations shall be made into the United States which do not show plainly the country from which they are imported. This is done in order to put a stop to the practice, which has become very common, of sending foreign goods into the United States with American brands thereon, the purpose being to deceive the public and have the wares supplant American goods which have established reputations. The bill also repeals that section of the statutes which gives to the United States and contractors under it the right to import supplies into this country free of duty. By this means it is intended to require the United States and all of its officers and contractors to be bound by the laws which it establishes for its citizens.

It is estimated by the framers of the bill that it will reduce the revenues about $60,000,000. Of this reduction about $26,000,000 will be secured by the cut on sugar, and about $18,000,000 by the internal revenue features of the bill. The free list, which contains with a few exceptions all the items in the Senate bill, and a few others which were not in the Senate bill, will, it is estimated, make a reduction of between $1,250,000 and $1,500,000.

The internal revenue features of the bill are as follows: The entire abolition of all special taxes upon dealers of all kinds, commonly known as licenses; the taxes upon snuff will be repealed; farmers and planters growing tobacco will have the liberty to sell to whomsoever they please, without restraint, in the same manner as any farmer can dispose of any other of the products of his land. The tax upon manufactured tobacco will be reduced from eight cents to four cents a pound; cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes will carry the same tax as is imposed under the present law. Alcohol used in the arts is free under substantially the same restrictions as are prescribed in the Senate bill.

FIVE SAILORS DROWNED.

They Succumb a Desperate Struggle for Life.

The steamer Defiance arrived at Norfolk, Va., from Baltimore, and Captain Burgess reported that on passing York Spit Lighthouse that morning he saw a schooner ashore and sunk on the spit near the northwest buoy. About the same time a yawl boat was seen containing five men leaving the sunken schooner and pulling for the lighthouse. The wind was blowing with terrific force, and as the boat approached the lighthouse it was thrown against the iron piles and swamped, and all five men were thrown overboard.

The men grasped the iron rods of the piles in a desperate struggle for life, but the waves dashed over them with such fury that they were soon overpowered and lost their hold, and were drowned. It is supposed the schooner was an oyster vessel and was trying to run into East River.

HIRING OUT CONVICTS.

First Contract Made by Virginia Under the New Law.

The first contract for hire of penitentiary convicts under the law passed by the last Virginia Legislature has been entered into by Governor McKinney with the Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Company. The company is to pay forty-five cents a day for 100 or more convicts, and bear all expense of transportation and maintenance. The physician to the convict camp is to be a State officer, and the men can only be worked under his supervision.

THIRTY families of immigrants, who recently arrived at Talcahuano, Chili, were plundered of the whole of their baggage.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

58TH DAY.—A spirited debate took place concerning matters relating to the Southern States, in which Messrs. Sherman, Eustis, Hoar and Butler took part.... The following bills for public buildings were passed: Stockton, Cal., $85,000; Mammoth Hot Springs in the Yellowstone National Park, $100,000; Pawtucket, R. I., $100,000; Woonsocket, R. I., $100,000; Hudson, N. Y., $100,000; Virginia City, Nev., $75,000; Hastings, Neb., $150,000; Dalles, Ore., $100,000; Salem, Ore., $100,000; Stillwater, Minn., $100,000; Reno, Nev., $75,000. All the foregoing bills were Senate bills.

59TH DAY.—Mr. Fuller discussed the Blair bill, and race and political problems in the South.... Mr. Evarts introduced a bill to amend the Alien Contract Labor law so as not to prevent any citizen of any foreign country temporarily residing in this country from engaging under contract persons not residents of the United States to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics.

60TH DAY.—Mr. Hawley introduced a bill to provide that hereafter promotions to every grade in the army below the rank of Brigadier-General shall be made according to seniority in the next lower grade of that corps.... Mr. Daniel spoke in favor of the Blair bill, and Mr. Morgan against it.... A number of nominations were received from the President.

61ST DAY.—Mr. Hawley spoke against the Blair bill, and Messrs. Mosely and Chandler in favor of it.... The Urgent Deficiency bill was passed, as were also a number of public buildings appropriation bills.

62D DAY.—An unusually large number of petitions was presented and referred, comprising some for and some against the Sunday rest law, some for the free coinage of silver, and several against the employment on Government works of any but United States citizens.... Messrs. Evarts and Pierce spoke on the Blair bill.... Mr. Voorhees advocated his resolution concerning agricultural depression.... The McKinley Administrative Customs bill was reported.

In the House.

66TH DAY.—A bill granting the right of way through the Mille Lacs Indian Reservation, Minn., to the Lake Superior Railroad Company; also a bill granting rights of way through the Indian Territory to the Galena, Guthrie and Western Railroad Company, also a bill granting right of way through the Nez Perce reservation, Idaho, to the Lakeside and Spokane Railroad Company were passed.... In Committee of the Whole the Oklahoma bill was further considered and eventually passed.

67TH DAY.—Mr. Perkins stated that an erroneous impression had gone out that according to the provisions of the Oklahoma bill, passed the previous day, the Cherokee Outlet had been declared open to settlement under the homestead laws. The statement should have been that the public land strip—not the Cherokee Outlet—had been opened to settlement.... In Committee of the Whole, a bill to retire General J. C. Fremont, with the rank of major-general, was formally recommended.

68TH DAY.—Mr. Lodge, as Chairman of the House Committee on the election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, introduced a bill to regulate election of Representatives in Congress.... Eulogies were pronounced in memory of Judge Kelley, "the Father of the House."

69TH DAY.—Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Kelley to provide for the election of members of the House. It declares that no State law or Constitution shall deprive a citizen once duly authorized to vote for a member of the Legislature of his right to vote, except for crime or felony.... Under a suspension of the rules the House passed the bill transferring the revenue to the Navy Department.... Mr. McKenna, under instructions from the Committee on the Eleventh Census moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the Superintendent of the census to enumerate the Chinese population in such manner as to enable him to make a complete and accurate description list of all Chinese persons who are in the United States at the time of taking the census. The bill was passed without division.

70TH DAY.—The Pension Appropriation bill came up in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Morrow, who had charge of it, made a speech on the subject, explaining in detail the provisions of the bill, which appropriates $88,427,461.

71ST DAY.—Mr. Candler presented the report of the Special Committee on the World's Fair. The city of Chicago was selected as the place for holding the Fair. The representation of the Territories and the District of Columbia has been increased from one to two Commissioners from each, and provision is also made for the appointment of eight Commissioners-at-Large. The Commission is called "The World's Columbian Commission".... The Mudd-Compton contested election case, from Maryland, was discussed.... On motion of Mr. Struble the House insisted on its amendments to the Senate bill providing a Territorial Government for Oklahoma, and Messrs. Struble, Perkins and Springer were appointed a conference committee.

HOUSES BURIED IN SNOW.

Fifty Feet Deep Along the Line of a Railroad in Colorado.

Workmen have succeeded in opening the Denver & Rio Grande southern route, over Cumbres Mountain, in Colorado, after many weeks of labor. The snow, for miles along the track, is from ten to thirty feet deep, and at points fifty feet. Section houses, stations and other buildings have been buried for weeks.

Citizens of Durango and other towns in the southwest part of the State have been getting down to short rations.

THE German Government will shortly notify the other powers that she has taken the islands of Manda and Patta, off the east coast of Africa, under her protection.

THE MARKETS.

12			
NEW YORK.			
Beeves	—	@	4 35
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 80	@	4 00
Sheep	5 25	@	6 12½
Lambs	3 00	@	7 00
Hogs—Live	4 20	@	4 70
Dressed	4½	@	7¼
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30	@	4 50
Patents	4 75	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red	88¼	@	88½
Rye—State	57½	@	58½
Barley—Two-rowed State	45	@	46
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	29	@	38½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	31
Mixed Western	27	@	30
Hay—No. 1	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	75	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6 00
Butter—State Creamery	13	@	19
Dairy, fair to good	15

The North Carolinian.

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For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

FREE TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Democratic press is particularly vehement just at present in commiserating American farmers on the hardships to which they are subjected by the tariff which protects their wools, vegetables and dairy products from foreign competition. It is noticeable, however, that none of them cite the advantages which the farmers have obtained by free trade in England If they are anxious for information on this topic, we would respectfully refer them to a recent article in the London *Times* discussing the state of English agriculture.

Between 1869 and 1889 more than four and a half million English acres were given over to grass. In 1869, 49.5 acres out of every 100 were being used for that purpose. Meanwhile more than a third of the acreage devoted to what has gone out of cultivation. The number of farm horses has decreased 40,000,00. These are a few of the things which free trade has done for the English agriculturists.

Let our Democratic cotemporaries cite these if they will, and then ask American agriculturists if they want to try the same experiment.

THANKS TO PROTECTION.

A western cotemporary calls attention to the fact that the point has at last been reached in iron making when this country can produce pig iron at less cost than England, notwithstanding wages are much higher here. Hence it comes to pass that an English firm of iron manufacturers sent to America for several hundred tons of pig iron. The field thus opened is one that may develop vast importance. Its limits cannot be seen.

The Republican party is, and always has been, ready to reduce the tariff and reduce the revenue. For years the accomplishment of this purpose has been prevented by the leaders of the Democratic party, not because they had any fixed idea about the tariff, but because they felt that so long as the tariff could be agitated and the people stirred up about it they would have an issue which would deceive many people and catch votes from the unwary.

The rumor that Hon. O. H. Dockery, Consul to Rio de Janerio, was on his way home on a visit is an error. He [illegible] coming, but on account of the ill health of Minister Adams, who is off on a leave of absence, Mr. Dockery has been ordered by the State Department to take charge of the legation, with increased pay of $300 per month. Mrs Dockery will go to Brazil in May.

Gen. Sherman is disgusted with the futile efforts of New York to raise money enough for the Grant monument. He says: "That won't happen to me. I've bought my own monument and paid a thousand dollars for it. The minute I am buried it will be clapped on over me and that will end the matter. I won't have any nonsense with my monument."

A few months ago our free trade friends were fairly trembling for fear there would be no tariff legislation during the present session of Congress, Now they are trembling for fear there will some. It is very sad, but it can't be helped. The needs of the country must be looked after and that is what this Congress is there for.

The worst thing our Democratic cotemporaries can say against the present Administration, in their review of "A Year of Republican Rule," is that a Sunday school Superintendent is a member of the Cabinet. This appears to outweigh the fact that American industries were more prosperous than during the four years preceding.

From 1878 to 1889, according to the Director of the Mint, 300,729,969 ounces of silver were coined into standard silver dollars. This silver cost the Government $287,932.107, and made $349,038,000 silver dollars. Counting these at par, the Government's profit on the transaction has been $61,942,863.

The reason New Jersey goes Democratic has been discovered. A legislative investigation is in progress, which has already found that more than 2000 Democratic tickets were put in the boxes illegally, and the inquiry has only begun.

The right to the Seal Fisheries of Alaska has been leased by the Government for $1,000,000 a year. That is 15 per cent interest on the investment we made when we bought Alaska.

Thomas B. Reed of Maine is Speaker, and, brethren and Democrats, you will not be allowed to forget it.

DYING IN SIBERIAN DUNGEONS.

"Men shall beat their swords into pruning hooks" comes like a loud echo reverberating across the barren waste of centuries in whose dim wake the white testimonies of battles palely gleam. It was a prophecy long ago; it is still a prophecy on the lips of the steel clad present But just now it is becoming a serious question in many quarters whether some of our pruning hooks shall not be beaten into swords.

The Christian conscience and moral sense of Europe and America have been outraged by recent crimes of Russian authority. if, indeed, anything can harshly touch that conscience and moral sense. The question is looming up, Shall not the powers of civilization, rising above the walled boundaries of states, lift their voices against the unparalleled scenes of Siberian exile?

Think of angelic women being dogged to suicide by the insolence of brute force, all because pale Fear incarnate sets trembling on Russia's throne! The time of retribution will not always tarry. In the forceful language of a recent writer, "The flames of Siberia's hell shall kindle a conflagration in the heart of St. Petersburg and all Russia shall be tried by fire!"

THE VALUE OF GOOD ROADS.

It is an axiom that the prosperity of ny city, town or village depends largely upon the surrounding country. The more populous the adjacent and tributary territory, the larger its trade and the better it is for the city. And it is a truth that should not only be recognized, but acted upon, that the better the roads the faster the country grows in population. Hence good roads are of mutual advantage to city and country.

All through the country there are farms, from six to ten miles from any town or railway, whose value is at a minimum, not because of any lack of fertility or any other thing which makes a farm inherently valuable, but simply because of their inaccessibility through poor roads. Were the latter first-class these farms would at once become much more valuable.

The fact is, we need better roads. Smooth, level and well-drained highways easily passable at all seasons, are a necessity for the greater prosperity of both city and country. It is time that more attention should be given to this important matter.

Notwithstanding the criticisms of the carpers, the Administration has shown a genuine American spirit. It is enterprising, progressive and in the broadest sense patriotic. The promises of the next three years are encouraging to the country at large and inspiring to the Republican party.

The theory that a representative is not "present" unless he wants to vote, notwithstanding that he is occupying his seat in plain view of everybody, is called by Speaker Reed "the doctrine of the invisibility of the visible." A well-put phrase.

A woman in California has married a man named Young, fifty years her senior.—Ex.

Well, don't you know, some women will do almost anything to appear young?

It is esitmated that at least 50,000 colored people have left this State during the past fifteen months.

Reports from Hayti are to the effect that another revolution may be looked for.

Ladd is governor of Rhode Island and Iowa is cared for by one of the Boies.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1890.

The Vice-President has returned from his Southern trip and has resumed the duties of presiding officer of the Senate. He says he enjoyed his brief vacation very much and, judging from his appearance, he has been benefited.

Secretary Blaine is one of the President's most frequent visitors these days. and it is worrying that large class of democrats who suffer with Blainephobia, to get up stories to account for these numerous visits. The explanation is very easy and simple. The two men have become warmly attached to each other and enjoy being together.

The Silcott case was recalled this week by the arguments made before the U. S. Court of Claims in the suit of Representative Crain to recover the amount of salary due him which Silcott ran away with. The case involves several very fine law points and is attracting much attention. If Crain wins all the rest of the swindled Congressmen will at once enter suits for their money, and if he loses that will probably be the last we shall hear of it.

The revised World's Fair bill has been reported to the House. It provided that the buildings of the world's Columbia Exposition shall be dedicated on April 30, 1892, but leaves the date of the openiug and the closing of the exposition itself to be settled later. The impression is that 1893 will be adopted.

The new tariff bill is about completed, though a number of minor changes may be made in it before it is reported to the House. It reduces the revenues about $60,000,000 per annum.

Representative Morrill's resolution calling on the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether the transfer of the Pension bureau from the Interior to the War department would save the government money, has been adopted by the House. A resolution offered by the same gentleman has also been adopted by the House asking the Secretary of the Interior for data relative to the payment of pensions, and for an estimate of the amount which would be required to pay arrearages if the limit is removed.

Representative Lodge's Federal election bill, introduced last week, has given rise to a great deal of talk. Democrats are solidly opposed to it and the republicans are not unanimous in its favor.

The House has decided that the seat which has been occupied by Mr. Compton of Maryland, rightfully belongs to Mr. Mudd, the republican contestant.

The House has passed a bill transferring the Revenue Marine Service from the Treasury to the Navy department.

The joint committee of the House and Senate went to New York this morning to look into the immigration question, pursuent to the recent concurrent resolution adopted.

Taking the Census.

No. 2

To begin with the whole of the United States is divided in 175 districts. These districts are necessarily of varying sizes, it being intended to arrange matters so that the work to be done in any one district shall be as nearly equal as possible to the labor required in any other. For instance Philadelphia is one district and Massachusetts is another district. But, then, the census of the bay state will not be more trouble than that of the Quaker city, for the reason that Massachusetts takes a census of its own every ten years and the machinery for that purpose is already so well organized there that the task will be much simplified. New York city is also a district and likewise Chicago, the four districts mentioned being the largest of all in respect to population. Each district has a person in charge of it entitled a supervisor, appointed by President Harrison, and under each supervisor is a regiment of enumerators. Each enumerator is given a little district of his own so arranged as to contain from 1,600 to 2,000 people. It is his business to go personally to every family in his district and fill out the blank schedules given him by the supervisor with the information he obtains from the households visited —information that is, as to the members which compose them in all the details as to personal history, &c, before spoken of. He is allowed one month to do this work, if it is in a rural parts, or two weeks in case it is in a city of 10,000 or more, the labor being more easily accomplished where people live close together. In payment for his services he receives 2 cents for each live person reported on and 2 cents for each dead person who has departed this life at any time during the census year, from the 1st of next June to the last day of the following May. The enumerator also gets 15 cents for each factory or institution and 15 cents for each farm visited. An entirely new departure in census taking made this time in providing enumerators with "family schedules" keeping the information about each household by itself. Finally the completed schedules are mailed by the enumerators to the supervisor, to whom they look as their chief. The supervisor is responsible for the accuracy of the schedules, and if they are lacking in any respect he sends them back to the enumerators But if they are all right he forwards them to the superintendent of the census at Washington.

This work, vast as it necessarily is, covers not very much besides data as to population and vital statistics. The latter branch of information is chiefly interesting as showing the ago to which people live, the diseases from which they die, and the relation of diseases and deaths to race and to climatic conditions.

The Cause of Pain.

An ache or pain is not of itself a disease, it is but a symptom and warns the sufferer that there is something the matter with his physical organization. Weak kidneys, bad blood and nervousness are frequently the source or cause of the many mysterous aching sensations that afflict the body. You can remove the cause of such distress by using B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.)

C. H. Roberts, Atlanta, Ga. writes: "My kidneys were disordered and gave me excruciating pain. A single bottle of B. B. B. helped me wonderfully."

Wm. N. Nelson, McDonough, Ga., writes: "B. B B. has benefited my daughter very much. She was afflicted with severe nervousness. I think it the best family medicine."

W. R. Ellis, Brunswick, Ga., writes: "I have tried B. B. B. and it is a great thing for the blood. It also cured me of rheumatic pains."

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill, makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physicisn, but grew worse, He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose She continued its use and after taking ten bottles found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great discovery at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store, large bottles 50c and $1.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

An Honest Democrat Speaks.

Webster's Weekly.

When will the Republicans abolish the internal revenue? We have no authority to speak for that party, and we will only give our views as one who has watched the course of events for the last ten years. The only correct way to judge the future is by the past, and when we look at the question in that light we are startled at the record of the two parties. When we lay aside politics and confront history, we are forced to admit that nearly every measure for relief from internal revenue taxation has been the product of Republican legislation. The Democrats have made many promises, but few fulfilments. The Republicans have made no promises (until 1888) and have reduced the internal revenue to its present rate.

Since the war the Democrats have had control of the House 11 years, and the Republicans a like number of years. The Republicans have reduced the internal revenue $278,000,000. The Democrats have reduced it $6,000,000.

In 1883 the Republicans proposed to reduce the receipts of the government several millions, taking the greater part off the internal revenue taxes. Their bill reduced the tax on tobacco from 16 to 8 cents and spirits from $2 to 90 cents per gallon, and abolished the tax on bank checks, perfumery, etc. The bill passed, but strange to say, every Democrat from North Carolina and Virginia voted against it with the exception of George Wise from the Richmond District, and may we be pardoned for saying that is one of the reasons why we fear he will lose his seat in this Congress.

Whenever it has come to a choice between reducing the tariff and internal revenue the Republicans have not hesitated to cut the deepest into the internal revenue. It has always been the opposite with the Democrats.

At all times and under all circumstances, subscribe to your home paper for home news, and after that to a strictly reliable metropolitan paper for the news in general. We regard the Washington *Weekly Star* as one that fully meets the requirement. It is a handsomely printed, admirably arranged paper of eight pages, every page of which is full of interesting and reliable matter, carefully compiled, and strictly moral in its tone. For those not wishing a daily paper none better can be had, and a sample copy, which will be sent free upon application, should be sent for and examined before subscribing for any other. It offers attractive combinations with other papers and books, and sends a useful pocket present to every subscriber. Send for a sample copy, whether you want to subscribe or not. Address: The Weekly Star, Washington, D. C

Mrs. Long, the postmistress at Charlottesville, Va. and wife of the blind Confederate officer, Gen A. L. Long, is likely to remain in her present position as long as she wants to. Presidents Arthur and Cleveland declined to remove her; so does President Harrison.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Cures Indigestion, Biliousness Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

STATE NEWS.

The Presbyterians of Salisbury are going to build a $20,000 church.

One hundred negroes left Morehead City last week for Mississippi

Raleigh is to have an ice factory with a capacity of twenty tons a day.

The people of Charlotte seem strongly in favor of issuing bonds for street improvement.

In Davidson county the oats are dying. Acres of them are withered and brown, it is stated.

The institution for the deaf, dumb and bijnd is becoming so crowded that another wing will have to be added.

The Statesville Landmark says that Dr. J. J. Mott and Messrs. J. C. and J. C. Sullivan and G. S. Daniel have determined upon the building of a roller process flour mill in that place.

A negro died near Waittakers recently of a disease which the physicians pronounced leprosy. The disease appeared a short while after he slept on a blanket which had been used on a diseased horse.

Mr. Joseph Munds, an energetic white man of this county, was killed on Thursday evening last by a falling tree at Roper, N. C. His remains were brought to this city Friday for interment.—Edenton Fisherman & Farmer.

Raleigh Chronicle says: Mr. J. B. Duke, who has been elected president of the American Tobacco Company, draws a salary of $50,000 a year. This is perhaps the largest salary ever paid to any man connected with the tobacco trade.

The Governor has granted a reprieve to Jesse Brown, of Craven county, who was sentenced to be hanged April 4th for murder. He is reprieved until April 11th. His crime was the murder of a negro woman near Newbern.

Tarboro Southernor says: Far and wide it was heralded that Edgecombe was in a deplorable financial condition, owing to the crop failure, but according to the report of Census Agent Smith, its condition is not so bad as was expected. On the other hand Edgecombe compares very favorably with other counties,

LITERARY NOTICES.

A CHANCE FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS:—A prize of a photographic camera worth $200 is announced in Frank Leslie's Illustrated New-paper last week, to be given to the amateur photographer who will send to it, within the next three months the best and most artistic picture taken by himself orherself. If any amateur can take as thrilling as that in this week's paper showing a tenement house of New York city on fire, he orshe ought to have the prize. Base ball, a Handicap Cross-country Meeting, illustrations of Hot Springs Ark; Arkansas City, Kan; and Mrs. Harrison's plans for the new White House help to make up a beautiful paper.

The current (April) number of the *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* contains fully a dozen elaborately illustrated articles, any one of which is worth buying the magazine for. "The Senate and its Leaders," is discussed in bright, gossipy style by Frederick Daniel, and nearly a score of portraits and views accompany the text. Wm. Hosea Ballou describes the Tennessee Blue-grass region and its thoroughbred horses, together with the historic homes of Presidents Polk and Andrew Jackson. The wonders of Edison's perfected phonograph and graphophone are brilliantly set forth in Arthur V. Abbott's paper entitled "A Voice from the Past," with the best pictures that have ever been published in connection with this subject. An excellent account of the Union League Club of Chicago with its palatial new home is furnished by Lieut. Bassett. Alfred H. Guernsey's series of historical papers on Frederick the Great is continued; Sophie Worthington gives picturesque "Notes on Nuremberg"; Andrew S. Fuller studies "The Domestic life of Prehistoric Americans" in their pottery ware; the celebration of the new Constitution of Japan is illustrated and described in an interesting letter; and the history of "The Umbrella" is an entertaining as it is seasonable. The short stories and poems of the number are by favorite magazine writers, including Lucy Hooper, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Charles Henry Webb, Francis B. Currie and others.

The Biggest Nugget of Gold.

Salisbury Herald.

The largest nugget of gold found in North Carolina in a number of years was taken from the Stanly Freehold Mine last Friday night. It weighed over three pounds, was pure gold and was worth over $750. Capt H. A. Judd, superintendent of the mine had the nugget in Salisbury Saturday evening and it was seen by many of our citizens, all of whom pronounced it the largest and richest nugget they ever say

Wake Up!

San Francisco Argonaut.

A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which a sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper which carries the sleeper while he sleeps runs. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper, the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper.

To suffer and be pleasant is almost impossible for an adult, and quite so for a baby. When it is afflicted with colic, diarrœa or other troublesome disorders use Dr Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cts.

When the indications are that a perfectly reliable medicine is needed to regulate the liver, to strengthen the stomach and renovate the system no one should hesitate to use Laxador.

Oyster Shells.

PARTIES wanting Oyster Shells for fertilizing or filling up purposes, can now be supplied at my Wharf at 3 cents a bushel,

2-19 N. R. Zimmerman.

TARIFF LITERATURE FOR ALL.

The American Protective Tariff League is publishing a most valuable series of Tariff documents. These are prepared with a view to state the facts and arguments for Protection, whether in the interest of farmers, laborers, merchants or professional men. Each issue of the series appears to those engaged in separate industries, and presents in[illegible] facts, comparisons of wages cost of living, and other arguments showing the benefits of Protection.

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No.		Pages.
1	"Wages, Living and Tariff." E. A. Harris.	
2	"The Advantages of a Protective Tariff to Labor and Industries of the United States." First Prize Essay, 1887. Crawford D. Hening.	104
3	"Home Production Indispensable to a Supply at Low Prices, of the Manufactured Commodities Required for the People of the United States, and Adequate Bounty Thereon, if these Commodities Imported Without a Protective Tariff." First Prize Essay, 1888. C. D. Tobin.	32
4	"What are the Materials Which Free Raw Materials be Advantageously to the Labor and Industries of the United States." First Prize Essay, 1888. Robert H. Duell.	32
5	"Business Man." Open Letter to Hon. [illegible]	24
6	"Protective Tariff Advantageous to the South." C. D. Tobin.	32
7	"The Wool Interest." Hon. [illegible]	32
8	"Protection vs. Free Trade." Hon. [illegible]	24
9	"Protection a Necessity." Hon. [illegible]	24
10	"The Farmer and the Tariff." Col. Thomas H. Dudley.	20
11	"Protection as a Public Policy." Geo. [illegible]	16
12	"Reply to Hon. [illegible]	16
13	"Wool and Woolens." W. P. Wilson.	8
14	"The Vital Question." Hon. [illegible]	8
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16	"The Protection of Home Industries." Robert P. Porter.	3
17	"Protection for American Seamen."	3
18	"The Tariff not a Tax." Hon. [illegible]	3
19	"Why Hessians Should Be Protected."	3
20	"Protection." Hon. [illegible]	3
21	"What is a Tariff?" Answers to a Series of Questions.	3
22	"The American Wool Industry." E. H. Ammidown.	4
23	"Wages and Cost of Living." E. H. Ammidown.	4
24	"Southern Farming Profitable."	4
25	"A Chat with the Farmer."	4
	"Protection and the Farmer."	4
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The valuable water mill, known as "Goodwin's Mill," situated in Belvidere Township, Perquimans county, N. C, is now offered for sale to effect a division of the property. It is located in the midst of a fine timber section of country. The facility for transfer of timber to mill and lumber to market is good. Market for grain is unsurpassed. Mill is in good repair. Terms, $2500. $1000 cash, and $500 and interest each year for three years. Title good, For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Belvidere, Perquimans county, N. C.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

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March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

Sheriff's Sale.

NORTH CAROLINA—Pasquotank County In the Superior Court:

J. R. Brown and others, Plaintiffs, vs Selim Sutton and others, Trustees of Colored Normal School, Defendants,

By virtue of an excention directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, in the above entitled action, I will on Monday the 3d day of March, 1890, at 12 o'clock m at the Court House door of said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisf. said execution, the following described lot, to-wit: Situated on Brown street on the south and Gaskin's street on the west, in Elizabeth City, N. C., known as the Colored Normal School lot and Building.

This January 20th, 1890.

T. P. WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank Co

Sheriff's Sale.

NORTH CAROLINA:—Pasquotank County: In the Superior Court.

Guirkin & Co, Plaintiffs, vs. E. J. Morgan, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution issued to me from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, in the above entitled action, I shall sell at public auction for cash, at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C. on Monday, March 17 h, 1890, at 12 m, a certain tract of land, containing two acres, more or less, situated in Providence Township, Pasquotank county, N. C Bounded as follows: Beginning at the road at Isaac Pritchard's line, running along said Pritchard's line N, W, course 710 feet to a point thence an easterly course to a pine at the road 610 feet, thence down the road a south course 370 feet to place of beginning, to satisfy said execution.

Feb. 12, 1890. T. P. WILCOX, Sheriff Pasquotank Co.

1890.

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ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of Edwin A. Abbey—will be presented in Harper's Magazine for 1890, with comments by Andrew Lang. Harper's Magazine has also made special arrangements with Alphonse Daudet, the greatest of living French novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story, to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin." The story will be translated by Henry James, and illustrated by Rossi and Myrbach.

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Williams Mine, Hartsburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your Washing Machine. I can't get enough to supply my orders." W. H. Ellis, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your Machine almost every house I visit. My profits often are as much as $20 for a single day's work. Others are doing quite as well." We have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand Washing Machine will make money and make it fast. Every reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. If you are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. or Rendered Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Sold by agents for $4 to $6. Agents become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Where shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with pleasure. Great profits and rapid sales. Ladies make as much as men. Full information and terms Free, before known. Great profits and rapid sales every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. Agents are coining money. Any one can do as well as any one. You, reader, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms Free, Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, you should you conclude to go further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the materiel advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, J. B. Brockett, Zephaniah Burgess, Will G. Underwood and Emanuel Davis. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Tho's R. Mann. Constable and Collector—A. West. Attorney—E. F. Aydlett.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—Wm. C. Davis.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Not yet regularly supplied.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor.

LODGES.

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Odd Fellows: Achorce Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

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American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

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Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

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The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for its patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best
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Joseph H. Long, Propr.
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to Passengers stopping at the Hotel.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1890.

☞The busy season.

☞Farmers are well on in work.

☞The fish catches and shipments are improving

☞There are 30 inmates at the Pasquotank Poor House—9 white and 21 colored.

☞Barney Berry, one of the oldest citizens of Salem, this county, died on Saturday.

☞Court at Edenton next week. The editor of the CAROLINIAN expects to be there on Monday.

☞There are not so many mortgages given in this county as usual. This is a favorable indication.

☞Court continued up to Saturday morning. A synopsis of the proceeding will be found in another column.

☞Most of the truckers who lost their early planted peas have replanted, and they are again coming up.

☞Mr. S. S Fowler, proprietor of the Cotton Factory, informs us that for over a year he has been manufacturing netting and druggist twine, having orders ahead all the time.

☞The daily shipment of oysters from Elizabeth City now reach from 800 to 1000 gallons. The CAROLINIAN makes the prediction that before twelve months they will quadruple in amount.

☞There will be about 156 Enumerators in this District. They will be appointed not later than the 1st of May. They must begin their work on the first Monday of June and finish it by the 30th.

☞An election is ordered for Town Commissioners under the new charter, but who knows, who can tell the boundary lines of the Wards as gerrymandered by the charter? We have made inquiry and nobody can answer.

☞By some remarks from the Bench in a certain case last week it is clear that Judge Whitaker don't think it the right thing to do to plead the statute of limitation in order to evade the payment of a debt fairly and legally contracted. The CAROLINIAN agrees with him.

☞M. B. Culpepper esq. helped officially to make another couple from "over the line" happy on the 19th inst. The names of the groom and bride were Mr. Sidney Hoffheimer and Miss Bessie Rolland, both of Norfolk, Va. The ceremony was performed at the Albemarle House.

☞Mr. R. H. Shavender, a prominent citizen of Pantego, was in our city last week, and while here he called and paid his respects to the CAROLINIAN. He reports that his town is improving and that the railroad to it will be completed about the middle of April. He is a wide-awake, progressive man and a staunch Republican.

☞A young man named Charles Sawyer, employed by Z. F. Owens of Gum Neck, Tyrrell county, while engaged in making a fence on the 19th inst, in a fit, to which he was subject, fell into a ditch, face downward and was drowned. He was not discovered until after life had become extinct. His age was 21 years.

☞Census Supervisor Cobb has about completed the dividing of his twenty-one counties into enumerator divisions, and is now forwarding the proper blank forms to applicants. He is doing his work carefully and systematically. A practical business man, he will see to it that an accurate report shall be made from his District.

☞There is one thing the editor of the CAROLINIAN has always had at heart—the building up and improvement of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, and, in season and out of season, he has advocated and urged the things he has earnestly believed calculated to promote the end aimed at. He still feels the same interest and he is still "fighting on the same line."

☞Happening in the Court House one day last week it was our pleasure to hear an address to the jury by W. D. Pruden esq, on a case being tried. In simile poetical comparison, humor, satire, invective, classical reference and connected argument it was the ablest foen sic effort we have heard for a long while In saying this we express no opinion as to the merits of the case in controversy.

☞Two things the CAROLINIAN has always endeavored to impress upon the colored people as of prime importance to them—to get education and to get land! With intelligence and the ownership of their homes—with these two great possessions they will be in a condition to enjoy an independence and happiness they never otherwise can. It will do more for them than all the offices, municipal, State or National.

☞Head work now saves hand work later.

☞There is as much in planning as doing in farm work.

☞Pleasure and happiness are not twins by a great deal.

——Irv goods, boots and shoes at Fowler & Co's. Largest stock and lowest prices Call and examine.

☞There are people who are "alone with their thoughts" and yet are surrounded by the deepest solitude.

☞"Order is Heaven's first law." Nowhere should this law be more strictly obeyed than on the farm.

☞The CAROLINIAN repeats the advice: Don't undertake too much. Plant only what can be well cultivated.

—— Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

☞A thoroughbred cow and a thoroughbred dairy man mean a thoroughbred profit, that is to say, a good profit.

☞Machine poetry is not always written on the type writer, by any means. We have a good many samples lying in our side drawer in proof of it

☞System is the soul of success. Work should be systematically planned so that there should be a regularly appointed time for doing each thing. Work well planned is well begun, and well begun is half done.

—— A car load of Yellow Seed Oats just received at Robinson & Co's.

☞Not a sparrow falls to the ground without God's notice was said when sparrows were about as insignificant things as could be selected; but in these days the "sparrers" are of vastly more consequence, and something else should be substituted—members of the legislature, for instance.

☞It is what a man has left at the end of the year, not the amount handled, that puts him ahead. Hence the inconsistency of plowing so much land producing half crops, getting half prices, and adding expenses right and left, instead of keeping more in permanent pasture, cheapening the keep of stock, etc.

——See Fowler & Co's lap robes, large assortment and prices to suit.

☞A cotemporary rises to remark that the man who went out to milk and set down on a boulder in the middle of the pasture and waited for the cow to back up to him, was the eldest brother to the man who kept store and did not advertise, because he reasoned that the purchasing public would back up to his place when it wanted something.

——See the childs, misses and ladies jacks and wraps at Fowler & Co's. Prices to suit.

☞To the question of "A Young Reader" the CAROLINIAN replies: The "Bridge of Sighs" is a bridge at Venice connecting the palace of the Doge with the prison. It was so called because prisoners, once having crossed it from the judgment hall were never seen again, being executed in the prison. It is over one of the canals of that city.

——There was a young woman named Fleet who had bunions all over her feet When she heard the glad news of well fitin shoes, she tumbled right off of her seat. Shoes for all at Moses Weisel's

☞A magazine writer calls attention to the fact that men worry and women fret, and says a fretting man is unusual, and a woman who wears herself out with worry unaccompanied with fretting is not common. The truth is, both are manifestations of a common failing, and fretting is only worse so far as it compels others to share the victim's unhappiness. It is a trite saying that "fret and worry kill more people than hard work," and very many men and women, realizing the truth of this, have gone successfully to work to conquer the miserable habits. The way to stop is to STOP.

——The reason why Robinson & Co., has such a trade is probably because he minds his P's and Q's: Price and Purity: Quantity and Quality. People are apt to appreciate the highest in purity when it is associated with the lowest in price,

☞On the night of the 18th inst, the schooner St. Johns, Capt Gilmer, of Belfast, Me., was wrecked at Hatteras Beach. She was loaded with lumber from Jacksonville to Baltimore The Life Saving crews of Durants, Keeper Burruss, and Creeds Hill, Keeper Styron, rendered timely and efficient service, and, too, we learn that the citizens of Hatteras did all they could. All were saved except one man, Henry Sanders, of Maine, one of the seamen, who was lost because of the darkness of the night. The following letter, which we were kindly permitted to copy, speaks for itself:

DURANT'S LIFE SAVING STATION,
March 20, 1890.

Lt. W. A. Failing, Asst. Inspector:

On behalf of myself and crew of the schooner St. Johns, of Belfast, Me., wrecked on Hatteras Beach on the night of the 18th inst, I desire to present you this testimonial of our grateful appreciation for the good work done by the Keepers and crews of Durant's and Creeds Hill Life Saving Stations, 6th District, for it is our firm belief that had it not been for the services rendered by the crews we would all have perished. We also feel grateful for the kind attention we received during the three days spent at the Station.

(Signed) F. A. Gilmore, Capt.; L. S. Clark, Mate; M. Jansen, James Calway, Wm. Catchberton, Wm. Sorder, Seamen; J. D. Dickey, Passenger.

☞Mrs. Josephine Wood has been appointed Postmaster at Woodville, Perquimans county

☞Harvard Price, a lad aged about 16 years, was dragged overboard from a schooner while dredging for oysters near Big Kinnekeet, and was drowned on the 20th inst.

☞The editor of the CAROLINIAN spent a part of Monday and Tuesday at Hertford, and returns his grateful acknowledgements for the courtesies shown him by his many friends. Court did not open until Tuesday noon as Judge Whitaker did not arrive until then. There are over 40 cases on the State docket, the most of them of minor character. The civil docket comprises some 13 cases. The entire week will be occupied.

☞The CAROLINIAN is a Republican paper because it believes the principles and policy of the National Republican party are true and wise and best conducive to the interests of the country But while this is true it tries to be a FAMILY NEWSPAPER in every respect—newsy, entertaining and instructive—and especially does it aim to infuse an interest in the minds of its readers in the matters vitally concerning them—in utilizing the means within their reach to improve their condition Hence Democrats as well as Republicans are benefited by reading it.

LOCAL MENTION

The authorities are having portions of several streets improved with oyster shells.—Dr. W. B. Fearing and family have left to locate in Alabama.—Hasn't old Winter been sprawling on the lap of Spring quite long enough? How is it "gentle Annie?"—Mr. C. Hardy, Cashier of the Norfolk National Bank was in the city on business last week.—Attention is again called to the condition of Martin street between Church and Lawrence. Being now a leading thoroughfare it needs immediate care.—The large lumber mill of J. Y. Old, on Pennsylvania Avenue, has been purchased by the Jones Bros., of Maryland. Price $20,000. Mr. Old contemplates putting up another mill.—Dr. F. H. Johnson, the Pastor of the Presbyterian church arrived with his family on Wednesday. They have moved into the Tillett house on west Church street —E. S. Martin esq. of Wilmington and R. W. Winborne esq. of Murfreesboro, were here attending Court last week.—"Yes, Miss, I always wear gloves at night; they make one's hands so soft; said he. "Ah! And do you sleep with your hat on?" she quickly asked.—The Roadvine Lumber Company have arranged to build a large addition to their already extensive wharf at Knobb's Creek. Capt. J. F. Snell is the contractor. He will make it a good job.—Geo. E. Buckman esq, the popular Postmaster of Washington made us a pleasant visit on Thursday. He gave us an interesting report of the situation on the other side of the Sound. It is always a great pleasure to see and greet friends we have known so long and favorably as Mr. Buckman.—

"Tis eleven P. M." she said,
But useless did it prove.
He didn't seem to understand
That P. M. meant 'please move."

—Officer A. W. Simpson is doing efficient police work. He appears to be the right man in the right place.—Hurry up the removal of the old jail. It is now an eyesore and nuisance and should not longer mar the beauty of Court House Square.—Godfrey's Tub and bucket factory is running up to full capacity in filling orders.—The many friends of Mr. W. W. Graves will be glad to learn that he is still improving and able to be up and about.—The Baptist "Scramble Party" at the Court House on Tuesday night of last week was a very entertaining affair, and a neat little sum was realized.—Sunday being pleasant there was a good attendance at all the Churches, and there was good sermons, too.—Has the "Temperance Reform Club" disbanded?—One of the school boys remarked that he would like his teacher better if his ruling passion was not so striking!—Mrs Dr. McMullan, of Edenton, was in town the past week visiting her parents and friends.—Miss Cora Gard is visiting friends at Norfolk —F. D. Winston esq, of Windsor and S. J. Parker esq, of Hertford county, are in the city. Both called and paid their respects to the CAROLINIAN.—A fire was discovered in the lap room of Fowler's Factory on Monday in time to prevent a conflagration. Some 500 pounds of cotton was burned.

The Carolinian Would be Glad:

To encourage some of the young poets by publishing their effusions, but it hasn't room.

If there were enough good places so that each worthy Republican wanting one could get it, but there isn't.

The Carolinian Holds:

That honesty is the best policy always.

That justice and fair play never hurts anybody, and is the best for all in the end.

"Don't stand on the order of going"—but go straight to the next corner and buy a bottle of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup, if you want to cure your cold.

Farmers and horsemen read this!—I find Salvation Oil a most excellent liniment among horses, and I take pleasure in indorsing it as a certain remedy for scratches. JAS. THOMAS, Franklin Road, near Baltimore.

Pasquotank Superior Court.

At Pasquotank Superior Court last week there were ten cases on the State docket, not any of them of importance. In several the parties submitted and judgment was suspended on payment of cost; two or three were nol prossed; in the others light fines were imposed.

On the civil docket the principal cases were:

Elisha Coppersmith Admr. of Wm. Coppersmith, dec'd, vs. S. P. Wilson and wife Penelope Wilson, Ex. et als: Issues found by the Court and W. J. Griffin appointed referee to state account between the parties.

John L. Hinton vs H. T. Greenleaf: Action for possession of lands Judgment for plaintiff.

John L. Hinton vs. John T. Newbold: Action for debt. Judgment for plaintiff.

Margaret E. Roach et als vs. B. C. Jackson, Admr. of E. D. Davis et als: Judgment for plaintiffs for $470.90 and cost.

David Love vs. O. F. Baxter sr: Action for slander. Verdict $188 damages, awarded to plaintiff.

F. M. Bell vs. E. F. Rice, and same vs. Warren W. Skinner. Action for load of corn purchased. Removed to Chowan for trial.

Wm. Atkinson and C. L. Hinton, Trustee, vs. The Hiberian Insurance Co.: Judgment for defendant.

Guirkin & Co. vs. M. L. Sawyer: Action on note. Judgment for plaintiffs.

Guirkin & Co, vs. W. K Etheridge Admr. of J. R. Etheridge: Action for note. Judgment for plaintiffs.

A number of cases were continued.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind, writes: "Electric Bitters have done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from kidney or liver trouble" John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best kidney and liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or lies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life Only 50c a bottle, at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
Use Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it. $1.00 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE, BY A. WADSWORTH.

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Clothing!
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASIMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the
Very Lowest Prices.
His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.
A Fine Assortment of
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Store on Water Street
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SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL, WINTER GREEN, SPEARMINT, &c.
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RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.,
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
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All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
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—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk Southern Railroad.

SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT FEBY 23, 1890

Mail and Express (Southbound) daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11.45 A. M. Northbound, leaves at 2.25 P. M.

The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7.00 A. M., and returning, arrives at 3.22 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

T. K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESP'L CO.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.
Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.
Insure all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows, from Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., Front-east street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.
T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

Norfolk & North Carolina
Canal Co.,
The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels four feet.
The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 10½ breadth of beam.
Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction of the Canal authorities.
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HENRY ROBERT, Superintendent

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When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of
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a life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
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One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to one person in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $5 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

$85 Solid Gold Watch Solid for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Silsbee & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

Only $20. FAVORITE SINGER.
Drop leaf, fancy cover, large drawers, nickel rings, full line attachments. Sent on trial. Buy of Manufacturers to get new machines. Warranted 5 years.
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At the low combination price of $4 for both. Address PALEMON JOHN, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Rub your peepers,
Open wide each eye.
Don't be creepers,
Bargain reapers,
Now's the time to buy.

Right this Way for Bargains.
Don't be backward in coming forward, and don't fall over yourselves in the rush. We are no robbers; so we won't hold you up. Don't let anybody hold you down. What do we mean? We mean that it's about time for everybody to know that we're on deck again with
A Superb Stock of Winter Goods.
Goods which everybody will want, when the merits of our stock is understood. Our stock is like a baby; for it's all new. It's like a fat man for it's awful big. It's like a beautiful woman, for it has lots of style. It's like a millionaire, for it's worth lots of money. It's like high-toned women, because it has quality.
LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT
must be the fate of everyone who gazes on these goods; not only because they are handsome, but because they are cheap in every sense of the word. Nobody CAN beat us on stock. Nobody SHALL beat us on price. Buy where you like, but see our stock before you buy. It'll be money in your pockets and in ours too; for you want the best and cheapest and we have it, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glassware, Rope, Twine, Paints, Oil, Hay, Lime, &c., &c.
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"But by Industry and Perseverance,"
"Honesty and Fair Dealings,"
We have achieved a glorious victory. We now have one of the largest and handsomest rooms in the State, and it is well fitted for our business, which grows larger each year, and this has not been accomplished by adopting the same name, tags on brands, that other merchants have established a demand for.
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And expect our reward by our own exertions and by keeping the LARGEST AND BEST STOCK to be found in the City, consisting of
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Always glad to see you Quotations cheerfully given by mail or by wire. We guarantee lowest prices consistent with best quality.
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Those who use the TORRID always praise it. Send for FURNACE BOOK giving heating capacity and prices.
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ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
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A Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic ... and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many ... cases they absolutely restore prematurely ... and broken down men to the full enjoyment of ... and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases ... brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain ... etc., or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us ... name with statement of your trouble, and secure ... MAIL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet, &c.
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TREATMENT, ... HARRIS ...
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial ...

UNDER BURNING DEBRIS.

A Terrible Calamity at an Indianapolis Fire.

Over Thirty Firemen Plunged Into a Blazing Building.

What at first seemed an insignificant fire in a bookstore at Indianapolis, Ind., resulted in a catastrophe in which at least ten men were killed and from fifteen to twenty wounded, some with probably fatal result.

It was at two o'clock in the afternoon when the fire which caused all this disaster broke out in the basement of the wholesale book store of the Bowen Merrell Company, in Washington street. The establishment was one of the largest in the West. The fire soon swept through the entire structure and completely destroyed the stock, valued at $120,000, on which there is an insurance of $70,000.

At a time when the fire seemed to be under control Chief Fire Engineer Dougherty ordered one company to the roof of the building, another to the third floor, and a third to the alley in the rear. These companies, containing about thirty firemen, were to use their positions in stopping the fire that was still burning in the crevices and out of the way places. It was twenty minutes of six when these three several advances on the fire were made.

Just as the men got to work the building with its load of human beings collapsed, and they tumbled into the yawning abyss. No warning was given. The roof seemed sound and the walls solid. A man was seen to throw up his arms and sink into the seething flames below. Then another man dropped and the whole roof, with fifteen men on it, fell upon the top floor, where the fire was still raging. Four men were on this floor, under the roof. They were crushed beneath the grinding timbers, and all the men hurled through to the falling floor beneath, which gave way beneath the weight of the mass.

The surrounding buildings were covered with spectators, and these were all witnesses to the awful scene. Some of the firemen standing on the walls of the building jumped and were saved. Spectators on the adjoining roof ran for their lives. The great throng in the street in front did not realize what had happened. The front wall did not fall and the ruins in the rear were not visible.

Even the comrades of the firemen did not know what had happened until one of the firemen on the top of the adjoining building ran to the front of the building and shouted to those below: "For God's sake throw water into the upper windows, twenty men are buried there."

In the alley were a hundred or more citizens, many of them assisting firemen. The north wall as it came down filled the narrow space with debris, and quite a number of citizens were buried there.

The scene at this heap of debris immediately after the collapse was pitiable and dreadful beyond all power of description. The limbs of men here and there were seen writhing, while the trunks to which they belonged were buried from sight. A ladder lay across three men and was weighted down by tons of bricks and timber. Another poor fellow who was beyond all pain lay close beside his fellows a shapeless and mangled mass. The ladder lay across the stomach of one man who was screaming with agony, while another man with a broken arm and twisted body lay next to him.

As fast as willing hands could hurl away bricks the weight was removed, but the ladder was too firmly held to yield. The man with a broken arm was dragged free and carried away. Under him mute, but breathing, appeared the upturned face of a poor fellow not seen before. The mortar and dust were cleaned from his lips, but he was so deeply buried that no immediate help could come to him.

On all sides blackened and bleeding faces, distorted with agony or dreadful in death, urged the crowd who had scaled the heap to assist them to redouble their efforts. The debris had fallen so that it lay in a valley shaped mass, and this made the available space for work very small. There was no place to deposit the materials dug from the bottom of the hollow, except to throw them up on the sides of the depression, from which they continually rolled down toward the centre again. All the work of relief was thus carried on with great difficulty. One by one the men nearest the surface were extricated, but as the workers went down further they discovered new victims, and the horror steadily grew.

The forward part of the building still stood and was burning fiercely and threatened every moment to fall and bury the brave rescuers, but they gave no heed to the peril. On either side the walls towered and seemed ready to fall, but there was no time to think of them. As fast as the men at work became exhausted others stood ready and anxious to fill their places, so there was not a moment of delay in the labor of relief.

As the wounded were carried out of the ruins they were met with embraces and tears of joy, but when still, broken forms were borne away, motionless and limp, then the full sadness and horror of the calamity came upon the waiting crowd.

For a few minutes it looked like there was to be horror upon horror. The debris caught fire from the red hot bricks and blazed up threateningly right above where the men had been buried. The cool headed firemen who had not gone down to death, however, worked heroically and soon had the flames under control. Thus the pinioned men were saved from a death more horrible than that which stared them in the face.

Within an hour twenty-seven bodies had been removed from the debris, and of this number ten were dead. Just at dark the workers heard the voice of a man a few feet ahead of them. It proved to be that of Webb Robinson, a pipeman.

"Hand me a saw and I can cut my way out," said he. A saw was given him and in a few minutes he had cut away the timbers that held him, and emerged from the debris. He is badly hurt, but was saved by being near the solid wall of an adjoining building.

The physicians declared that half of those injured would die. All were more or less burned. It was almost a red hot furnace they fell into, and it seems remarkable that a single man who went down came out alive. The fall of sixty feet was itself enough to kill all those who were on the roof of the ill fated building.

There were some miraculous escapes. Thomas Dillon, Superintendent of the Brush Electric Company, was on the top of the north wall when it began to give way. By a herculean effort he sprang from the falling wall and landed on a solid roof adjoining.

The calamity is by far the greatest that has ever befallen any fire department in the West. One-half of the active firemen of Indianapolis are either killed or injured. The unfortunate men, too, are the oldest and best men in the department, some of them having been in the service for twenty years.

March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood, for at no other season does the system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, as now. During the long, cold winter, the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify and enrich the blood, to create a good appetite and to overcome that tired feeling.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Every spring for years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities. That languid feeling, sometimes called 'spring fever,' will never visit the system that has been properly cared for by this never-failing remedy." W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Best Spring Medicine

"I have taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and consider it the best blood medicine I have ever taken. It builds me up, makes me sleep better, gives me a good appetite." MRS. A. P. LEIGHTON, Portland, Me.

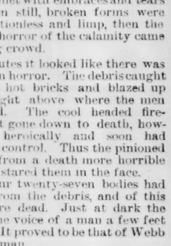
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM Cold in Head, SNUFFLES OR CATARRH.

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts. At Druggists, by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

AVON PARK---SOUTH FLORIDA.

Splendid location. High pine land. Clear lakes. School, hotel, store, &c. Settling with Eastern people. No malaria, grippe, whiskey or frost. Choice acre lots $25. Terms $1 per month. Send for maps, &c., free. C. A. Hotchkiss, Camden, N. J.

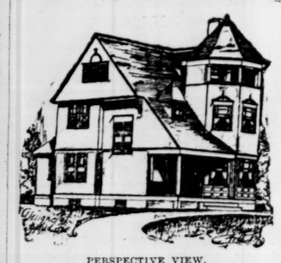
A TOWER HOUSE.

A Dwelling of Moderate Cost, With Full Explanations.

(Copyright by the Author.)

For the information of boys who are considering the choice of a profession it may be said that the profession of architecture is not crowded. The number of architects in the United States does not exceed six thousand, all told. There is a rapidly developing appreciation of architectural services among the people that promises a vast deal of work for the future.

A significant fact is that architects' sons often follow their fathers' profession. The prizes are few, as they are in every calling,



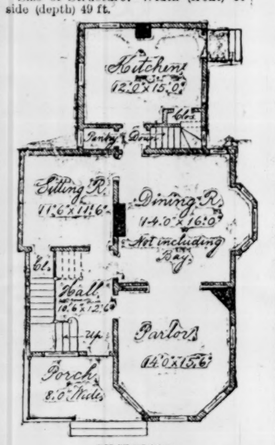
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

but the routine of work is varied and interesting. A "taste for drawing," which in young people usually means a simple facility of hand in copying, is of no particular value. The architect must design, invent, construct. Drawings are essential to express his ideas, but they are only the shadows of his work, not the substance.

A good test of a boy's taste and of his fitness for the profession is to require him to indicate what he considers the best designed and planned houses of a neighborhood or of a published volume of designs.

Below will be found a brief description of the design illustrating this article:

Size of Structure: Width (front) 30 ft.; side (depth) 49 ft.



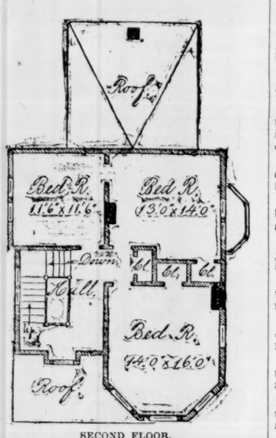
FIRST FLOOR.

Height of Stories: Cellar, 7 ft.; first story, 9 ft. 6 in.; second story, 9 ft.; attic story, 8 ft.

Materials for Exterior Walls: Foundations, brick; first story, clapboards; second story, shingles; roof, shingles.

Interior Finish: Hard white plaster and soft wood trim; hardwood staircase; porch floor and ceiling oiled and finished in natural colors: quaint leaded panes in hall windows.

Exterior Colors: All clapboards, gray stone color; shingles of second story and tower (up to roof) and of gables, stained light gray; underside of gable overhang, corner boards, window and door casings, water table, all cornices



SECOND FLOOR.

and belts, medium dark drab; sashes, white; doors and blinds, medium dark drab, with a lighter shade of drab for panels and slats; roofs and roof ridges, stained light green, foundation walls and chimneys, red.

Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the plans given herewith. There is a cellar under the whole house. Two rooms and a hall finished in the attic. The balcony is arranged to be enclosed with glass when desired. Sliding doors between the parlor and dining-room. If preferred, the stairway may start up from the rear of the hall instead of from the front. No fireplaces are included, but they may be introduced in all rooms of the first and second stories at an average cost (including mantels) of $50 each.

Cost: For localities where prices for materials and labor are about the same as the prices in the vicinity of New York city, $2500. R. W. SHOPPELL, Architect.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE will deliver a series of twenty lectures next fall.

A MONUMENT to Pergolesi, the celebrated Italian composer, is to be erected at Naples.

A COLORED violinist named White, from Brazil, is making a sensation in London and Paris.

LOUIS ALDRICH'S new comedy, "The Editor," will receive its first production in New Haven on April 8.

IT remains for St. Louis critics to find out that Clara Morris has become too fleshy to be an ideal Camille.

STUART ROBSON began an engagement at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, in his new play, "An Arrant Knave."

"MONEY MAD" is the startling dramatic title of Steel Mackaye's new play, on which he has put the final polishing touches.

EDWIN BOOTH has subscribed $1000 to the fund for the Vincent Hospital, an institution for the relief of working women in Boston.

"THE RIVALS," with Joseph Jefferson, W. J. Florence and Mrs. John Drew, succeeded the Kendals in the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.

ELSIE MAUDE STANLEY HALL is a little Australian lady—aged twelve—who is delighting English audiences with her remarkable pianoforte playing.

THE Czar of Russia has issued an edict which abolishes the German Court Theatre of St. Petersburg on May 1. A French company is to replace the Germans.

HENRY M. STANLEY will receive $150,000 for his lectures in England. He expects to make as much more in this country. He will devote the next three years to the rostrum.

HANS VON BULOW has resigned, in a huff, his position as pianist to the German Court, and now advertises himself in the papers of his native country as "pianist in ordinary to his Majesty, the German people."

ACCORDING to the Musical Directory of London for 1889, there are in that city almost 4000 music-teachers and 7000 in the provinces. There are 1600 orchestral players in London, including about 700 violinists.

BUFFALO BILL was hissed in Rome for refusing to pay a prize he had promised to any one who should succeed in riding one of his wild horses. Some peasants accomplished the feat, but William claimed they had been too long in mounting.

MRS. HODGSON BURNETT has written a new piece, called "Nixie," which will be produced in London, at Terry's Theatre. The heroine is a child, of course. Should it succeed, we may look for another multitude of boy and girl prodigies.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

TWO men were killed and half a dozen injured by an explosion of dynamite near Rockville Centre, N. Y.

THE Saxton Ballot Reform bill has been passed by the Assembly of New York.

GOVERNOR LADD and all the other State officers, save the Attorney-General, have been renominated by the Rhode Island Republicans in State Convention at Providence.

HARBISON & LODER, wholesale dealers in dry goods, New York, have made an assignment. Liabilities $300,000.

THE New England Ship Owners' Association passed a resolution declaring their opposition to free ships.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed the bill to prohibit the coloring of oleomargarine to imitate butter.

THREE lives were lost and several persons hurt by a landslide near Troy, N. Y.

FRANK GRADE, of Allegheny, Penn., murdered his ten-year-old stepdaughter, by chopping her up with a hatchet.

THE widows of the victims of the mine disaster at Nottingham, Penn., by which eight men were killed by an explosion of gas, have entered suits against the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company for damages aggregating $100,000.

"BARNEY" MARTIN, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, but formerly Under Sheriff; Custodian of the Register's Office Walsh, an ex-deputy sheriff, Deputy Sheriff Young and four others, all of New York city, were indicted by the Grand Jury for bribery. They were arrested and held in $10,000 bail.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was more widely observed in New York city by the many Irish and Irish-American civic and military organizations than it has been in many years.

W. JOHNSON BROWN, of Bromfield, Mass., while at work in a sawmill, was caught by the carriage and drawn upon the saw, which cut him completely through lengthwise.

A CAVE-IN took place at Packer colliery near Shenandoah, Penn., resulting in the death of two miners.

ADVICES from Porto Rico, West Indies, report the loss of the brig L. Staples, of Boston, together with her cargo.

South and West.

THE lower Mississippi has overflowed its banks in many places, causing much damage.

JUDGE ANDREW J. DAVIS, Montana's richest citizen, has just died, leaving an estate valued from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000.

A MYSTERIOUS malady, believed to be spotted fever, is prevailing in Jefferson County, Tenn. The contagion has broken out in Carson College. Four deaths have occurred.

VERNON HAY and George Pollard, two runaway pupils from the Illinois State Institution for Deaf Mutes, were run over by a train at Jacksonville, Ill. Hay was killed and Pollard severely hurt.

HENRY NURRE, a farmer of Clinton County, Iowa, was found murdered in his house and his wife seriously wounded. The murderer is not known.

SPECIAL PENSION EXAMINER REIGART'S friends at Maysville, Ky., gave him a banquet on the occasion of the anniversary of his accession to office. Upon taking his first mouthful of food he was seized with violent coughing and was strangled to death by a piece of meat which had lodged in his windpipe.

THE L. Banerle Company's woodenware factory at Petoskey, Mich., has been burned. Loss, $100,000.

THE machine shops of the Hocking Valley Railroad were burned at Columbus, Ohio, with a loss of $150,000.

ANDREW A. HOLT, a noted smuggler and pirate on Puget Sound, was fatally shot on his sloop near Seattle, Wash., while resisting arrest.

FRANK M. LEGGETT and William L. Crockett were instantly killed and Arch Ure fatally hurt by the falling of a cage in a coal mine at Alma, Kan.

TWO men were instantly killed by a landslide near Charleston, W. Va.

"BOB" RAINES, a white man, was hanged at Somerville, Ala., for the murder of his brother, the Rev. George Raines, pastor of a Baptist church.

THE Victoria sealing fleet has resumed its poaching operations in the North Pacific.

A FIRE starting from an overturned stove in B. T. Tawkins's dry goods store at Kirkville, Mo., destroyed that building, the First National Bank building and several other business structures. The total loss is $300,000.

GABRIEL, a Mission Indian, who was 150 years old, has died at the Monterey County Poorhouse, Cal.

THE Utah Legislature passed a memorial to Congress censuring the Governor for vetoing election bills, and asking Congress to enact the vetoed measures.

A TRAIN struck the team of Henry Boes, at Holland, Mich., killing Boes instantly and fatally injuring his wife.

THE twelve-year-old son of S. D. Chambers of Hot Springs, N. C., accidentally shot and killed his mother.

THREE desperadoes who had escaped from jail in Del Norte, Col., were pursued to the mountains and shot by a deputy sheriff.

MR. AND MRS. F. AUGUST CARLL, of Austin, Minn., were burned to death in their residence, which took fire.

THE large dry goods house of Pardee, Mills & Co., at Peoria, Ill., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is about $200,000.

THE old State capitol of Georgia at Atlanta was sold at public auction to Joel Hart for $125,500.

EX-STATE TREASURER NOLAND, of Missouri, was arrested, and gave bail to answer a charge of embezzlement.

Washington.

THE President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Henry C. Gooding, of Indiana, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona; Alexander Ramsey Mininger, United States Marshal for Northern District of Alabama, and Andrew Davidson, of New York, to be First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

THOMAS G. HAYES, United States District Attorney, to whom was referred the petition of the Navassa murderers for clemency, has sent to the President a letter in which he recommends that the sentence of the court be carried out.

SECRETARY WINDOM transmitted to the Senate a letter from Secretary Blaine asking for an additional appropriation of $35,000 to meet the expenses of the International Marine Conference.

THE President has issued a proclamation warning the invaders of the Cherokee Outlet to leave it. Secretary Proctor telegraphed General Merritt to use troops if necessary in enforcing the proclamation.

NOMINATIONS of United States Consuls by the President: William S. Preston, of New York, at Cognac; James S. Kellogg, of Louisiana, at Stettin; Alfred W. Street, of New York, at Coaticook; Samuel B. Zeigler, of Iowa, at Aix-la-Chapelle; James S. D. Danforth, of Pennsylvania, at Verviers and Liege. Daniel Lake, of Brooklyn, has been nominated for Marshal for the Eastern District of New York.

THE President announced that a number of official receptions and State dinners would be given during April, to take the place of those omitted early in the year by reason of the bereavements in the families of Secretaries Blaine and Tracy.

THE bill adopted by the House World's Fair Committee authorizes the President to issue his proclamation and invitation to foreign nations only after Chicago shall have raised a guarantee fund of $10,000,000 in such form as to be satisfactory to the President.

THE Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has brought in an indictment against Charles E. Kincaid for the murder of William P. Taulbee.

Foreign.

THE French Cabinet has resigned as a result of the rejection by the Senate of the request of Premier Tirard for a vote of confidence.

OWING to incessant rains, the river at Brisbane, Australia, overflowed its banks and inundated the town. The damage is estimated at $1,500,000.

THE French gunboat Emerande has bombarded Abomey-Kilavy a coast village of Dahomey, East Africa. The Dahomans were panic-stricken by the attack.

TWENTY THOUSAND engineers in the northeastern part of England went on strike for a reduction of the hours of labor.

A FARMHOUSE at Bourg Louis, Quebec, was burned and two children perished in the flames.

ACCORDING to the Musical Directory of London for 1889, there are in that city almost 4000 music-teachers and 7000 in the provinces. There are 1600 orchestral players in London, including about 700 violinists.

WHITELAW REID, American Minister to France, has sailed from Havre for New York.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND miners went out on strike in England for higher wages.

A REVOLT against the Ameer of Afghanistan was quelled, and several of the rebels were beheaded.

COUNT SZAPARY has been chosen Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior of Hungary.

A MEETING was held in Town Hall at St. Henri, Quebec, for the purpose of organizing a post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE Berlin Labor Conference began its sessions.

A FREIGHT train ran into the river at Elberfeld, Germany, and several of the train hands were killed.

A NEW French Cabinet has been formed with M. De Freycinet as Premier.

A FIRE broke out in the village of Gampel, Switzerland, and before the flames could be controled three-fourths of the village was destroyed. Many persons were injured and great damage was done.

THE German Government has given an enormous order for smokeless powder, to be immediately executed at the Rothwell factory.

TWO artillery officers were arrested in St. Petersburg, Russia, accused of being Nihilists.

IN a collision between two trains on the Marianao Railway, Cuba, nine persons were injured.

THE British Consul at Mozambique raised the British flag over the Shire district of Africa and saluted it. The Portuguese Government has protested.

ABOUT fifty delegates from German-American societies in various parts of the country met in conference at Washington to agree upon some form of protest against the various bills for restricting immigration.

YELLOW fever is raging at Campinas, Brazil, with a large and increasing death rate.

AN earthquake shock was experienced at Bonn, Germany.

LATER NEWS.

A FIRE broke out in a meat store at Milford, Mass., which destroyed property valued at $120,000.

THE United States steamer Newark has been launched at Philadelphia.

JOHN F. PLUMMER & CO., of New York city, one of the largest commission houses in the woolen trade, have assigned. Liabilities over $1,000,000; assets about the same.

HALF a foot of snow, more than in any storm of the winter, fell in New York city. The storm was from the southwest, traveling at the remarkable rate of eighty-three miles an hour. Railroad travel was delayed, the streets were almost impassable, and several steamships were overdue.

M. J. CHEATHAM (white) was hanged at Grenada, Miss., for the murder of John Tilman (colored). Cheatham is the first white man to suffer the death penalty for the killing of a colored man in Mississippi.

SECRETARY PROCTOR authorized an additional expenditure of $50,000 for the protection of the levees on the Mississippi River in the third and fourth districts, making the total allotment for this purpose $170,000.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD has been designated to represent the War Department in the matter of the selection of a landing place for immigrants at New York.

THE House Committee on Agriculture ordered a favorable report on the Conger bill defining and taxing compound lard.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON, having returned after two weeks' absence, occupied the chair in the Senate at the opening of the session.

THE President sent to the Senate the following nominations: James F. Ellis, of Wisconsin, Consul at Brockville, Canada; Francis Macnutt, of District of Columbia, Secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople; Commodore Andrew E. K. Benham, to be Rear Admiral.

THE President, accompanied by ex-Senator Sewell left Washington on a ducking expedition to the preserves of the Maryland Ducking Club, with headquarters at Bengies, Md.

THE miners' strike in Great Britain caused an alarming scarcity of coal.

MEXICAN BRIGANDS.

Over Fifty Shot Within a Radius of Thirty Miles.

San Felipe, Mexico, is a mining region, about 7000 feet above the sea, and its great elevation gives it a temperate climate, though it is within the tropics. Just now the attention of the Government is being directed to the suppression of almost innumerable cases of brigandage and wholesale highway robbery. The people seem possessed of an almost irresistible tendency to form banditti, and, under the pretence of engaging in a revolution, to pillage small towns, mining camps, ranches, and any people they find with valuables and who are without means of defence. The result is that, though there is no such penalty as capital punishment on the statute books of the nation, the men who are proved guilty of these crimes very promptly suffer the extreme penalty.

During the past five months, within a radius of thirty miles from that place, over fifty men have met their death at the hands either of the State or national soldiers. The procedure is as follows: Those suspected of committing acts of brigandage are taken before the nearest tribunal, and, if found guilty, are escorted by a squad of soldiers to some jail at a considerable distance from the place of their arrest, under the plea that it is necessary to take them a good ways off for better security. At the bugle call at sunrise or sunset they meet their fate. The report invariably is that they tried to escape, and were therefore shot. The fact that brigands are so numerous causes nearly every one to go armed, and to show money or anything of value only with caution.

HYPNOTIZED A GIANT.

He Then Felt No Pain From a Surgical Operation.

George Wilson, a colored man, over six feet tall, and weighing 200 pounds, was brought into the dispensary at St. Louis, Mo., with a gash upon his right cheek four inches long and half an inch deep. Dr. H. Jacobson was in charge of the dispensary at the time. Noting the patient's mighty physique, he was prompted to try hypnotism in lieu of an anæsthetic to quiet the man while stitching the gash. Taking Wilson into the inner room he stretched him upon the table and said he would put him to sleep. Concentrating his gaze upon Wilson's eyes, the doctor in thirty seconds put the man apparently into a deep sleep. The patient could converse, however, with ordinary fluency.

"Now," said the operator, "you cannot feel the least pain in your wounded cheek, and when I pierce the edges of the gash with this needle it does not hurt you."

When Dr. Jacobson had nearly finished the operation Wilson asked when he was going to begin, saying that he believed it would hurt him. The wound was sewed up and dressed in about a minute, the patient throughout exhibiting not the least sensation of pain. Then Dr. Jacobson removed the spell by ordering the man to wake up. Wilson opened his eyes and immediately complained of the agony of the wound. Other experiments will be made.

MET DEATH UNDERGROUND.

Seven Miners Lose Their Lives at Hurley, Wis.

Seven miners have been burned to death in the Germania Mine at Hurley, Wis., and the mine, valued at $1,000,000, ruined beyond repair. The names of the dead miners are Hugh Waller, William Banks, James Sullivan, James Thomas, Joseph Thomas and two strangers, supposed to be visiting mine-owners, who went down into the mine at a late hour. Of the 400 employed in the mine, all except these seven had warning in time to get out. These were cut off from any shaft by a long timber-lined drift, burning fiercely. The Thomases, father and son, tried to run the gauntlet of flame and fell dead side by side, literally cooked, at the bottom of the shaft. The others remained penned up, and though there was hope that they might possibly escape up to 6 o'clock P. M., at that hour they were given up as lost and the mine sealed to smother the flames.

Hugh Waller performed an act of heroism worthy of a place in story. When the alarm was first sounded, he, by hard work, managed to get to the surface, badly burned. Then, thinking of his men, he cried out, "My God! my boys must be warned and saved!" and straightway went back to his death. The bodies will never be recovered, as the fire, past control, had burned all the timber-lining throughout the mine.

THE late John Jacob Astor owned 2700 high-class dwelling houses in New York, rented at an average of $2000 a year each. He owned besides tenement houses in untold numbers and no end of real estate devoted to business uses.

BISMARCK RETIRES.

The Resignation of Germany's Iron Chancellor Accepted.

His Rupture With the Emperor Found Irreconcilable.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Great excitement was caused in Berlin and all through Europe by the announcement that Emperor William, of Germany, had accepted the resignation of Prince Bismarck.

It was stated in well informed political circles that his retirement was caused by a difference between him and the Emperor. It arose from the Chancellor's refusal to accede to a request made by Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the clerical party in Germany, to restore to the Duke of Cumberland, the claimant of the throne of Hanover, the larger portion of the Guelph fund.

The attitude of the Emperor in opposing Prince Bismarck in this matter is taken as an indication of his desire to conciliate the clerical party. If the Government is to secure a working majority in the new Reichstag it cannot well get on without the party of the Centre, which Dr. Windthorst controls.

At a Cabinet meeting the day previous the Kaiser placed his ultimatum before the Chancellor on the labor question, and the latter promptly resigned. Next morning the Kaiser sent to the Chancellor's to effect a compromise, but he refused to yield an iota of his original position.

All the members of the Prussian Ministry resigned at the same time Prince Bismarck tendered his resignation.

Telegrams were subjected to censorship until two o'clock the same afternoon, after which all were allowed to pass.

The resignation of the Ministry was merely the customary formal act, but it was reported that Count Herbert Bismarck and Minister Maybach really intended to resign.

Herren Rickert and Goldschmidt and other Freisinnige Deputies were invited to the Court banquet the same night. Never before had a member of the Freisinnige party been thus honored. It was stated that the Freisinnige Professor Handl and Herr Miquel would be invited to enter the Cabinet as an earnest of the Emperor's desire to legislate for the people.

The Chancellor's action is generally admitted to have been brought about by the young Emperor's determination to have a free hand in the management of State affairs rather than to any difference of opinion regarding any social problem.

The Emperor called a meeting of the commanders of the various army corps the next morning, and had a conference with the Minister of War in the afternoon.

Why Bismarck Resigned.

Prince Bismarck has been Chancellor of the German Empire since January 19, 1871, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia since September 23, 1862. His son, Count Herbert Bismarck, has been Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1888. It has been apparent for some time that Emperor William II and his Chancellor were not in harmony. There has been no open conflict of wills, but it has been the general belief that Prince Bismarck had merged his will for the time in one more impetuous, if less stubborn. Just before the recent German elections there were rumors that the Chancellor intended to resign because of his disagreement with the Emperor's labor rescripts, but it was stated later that the Prince had listened to the appeals of the Emperor to remain at his post. After the elections, in which the "Cartel" coalition suffered disastrously, it was thought that the Prince had regained control over the Emperor. At the earnest solicitation of the Emperor, he returned to the post from which he had almost entirely withdrawn.

His return to the helm of the ship of state was marked by a bold stroke of parliamentary strategy. Realizing the overwhelming nature of the Government defeat in the elections, he at once set to work to bring about an alliance between the shattered "Cartel," or Government forces, and the Centralists, or Catholic party, and within a week the Government found itself at the head of a majority much larger than it had in the preceding Parliament. He believed that the Emperor's labor rescripts, the plan for a labor conference and his attempts to conciliate the Socialists were the chief causes of the Government's defeat in the elections. In 1885 he declared that an international labor conference would be "preposterous and wholly unavailing" as a cure for industrial evils. Emperor Frederick expressed the same opinion in 1888. It is not to be supposed that Bismarck has changed his views upon this question. Having found that the Emperor had determined to carry out his radical policy, against his Chancellor's advice, Bismark has resigned, after having secured a Government majority in the Reichstag. He has before—in the time of William I—carried his point by threatening to resign.

Bismarck's Successor.

The Emperor of Germany has appointed General Leo von Caprivi, Commander of the Tenth Army Corps, Chancellor of the Empire, to succeed Prince Bismarck.

Leo von Caprivi was born fifty-nine years ago, his father being a prominent criminal jurist and Judge of the Prussian Supreme Court, and his mother the daughter of a college president. He entered the army and after a period of subaltern service he served on the staff of various army corps. He saw active service in 1865, but it was in the war with France that he made his great reputation as Chief of Staff of the Tenth Army Corps. From this time his promotion was steady, and in 1882 he was appointed to the command of the Tenth Division at Metz. When General Stosch retired from the Imperial Ministry of Marine in 1883, General von Caprivi was selected as his successor, a choice which created a great deal of dissatisfaction among naval officers. General Batsch, who was next in rank to General Stosch, resigned in consequence of the slight put upon him, but consented to remain in office at the request of the old Emperor William. General Caprivi remained at the head of the navy until June, 1888, when he retired in consequence of some disagreement in relation to matters of organization. The Emperor then conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle, and placed him in command of the Tenth Army Corps, which is stationed in Hanover. This position he held at the time of his present appointment.

THERE are now five buildings and fourteen rooms along the line of the New York Central devoted to the use of the employes of that road as places of rest, recreation, education and religious instruction. No intoxicants find a place in them, and they are substitutes for the saloon. They have been erected or leased by the men themselves, aided by the railroad, and especially by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

"Fair Play"

Is all that is asked for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, when taken for catarrh in the head, or for bronchial or throat affections, or lung scrofula (commonly known as consumption of the lungs) and if taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure or the money paid for it will be refunded. It is the only *guaranteed* cure.

Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowels and whole system by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

THE exports of farm implements during last year amounted to $3,625,000.

St. JACOBS OIL

CURES PERMANENTLY

Horse and Cattle Diseases.

For General Use.

The Arms' Palace and Stock Car Co., Toledo, Ohio, June, 1888.

We cheerfully recommend St. Jacobs Oil as the best for general use on stock.

H. ARMS & CO.

Cold, Swelled Limbs, Inflammation.

Neponset, Ill., May 21, 1888.

My mare caught cold; result: swelled limbs, lump between fore-legs and inflammation. Cured her with St. Jacobs Oil.

L. O. GARDNER.

At Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

The President's Room.

Now that the Stewart mansion is to become a clubhouse, says a New York paper, it has come out that it contained one sacred apartment. It was on the second floor, and furnished at a cost of $50,000. There were carpets and furniture of the most expensive kind, a crystal chandelier, marble statues and fine paintings. It was fitted up for the use of General Grant, then in the first year of his term as President of the United States. It will be recalled that General Grant sent A. T. Stewart's name to the Senate for Secretary of the Treasury. It was then discovered that the Constitution would not permit an adopted citizen to take this place. But Mr. Stewart, appreciating the President's desire to honor him, became from that moment a warmer friend than ever of General Grant. This room in his palatial mansion was furnished expressly for the use of the President. A latchkey to the mansion and a key to the room were sent to him, with the directions that whenever he wanted to come to New York and have a resting spell this room would be at his disposal. General Grant, in the eight years that he was President, occupied it many times.

Finding Water With a Divining-Rod.

The divining-rod as a means of finding a good supply of water stood a successful trial recently at Oundle, England. W. Todd, a landowner, requiring a well on a portion of his property, sent for a "diviner" named Pearson. There had been considerable difficulty in obtaining a supply of water in the town, and the Oundle Commissioners had spent $400 in trial borings, conducted by a professional man, which proved futile. In the presence of a number of spectators, Pearson, with the usual V-shaped hazel twig, walked over the estate. In several places the twig was visibly agitated, but the "diviner" kept on until the twig almost bent itself double in his hands. At this spot a well was sunk, with the result that at seventeen feet water was found in such abundance that it rapidly rose to within three feet of the surface, at which height it has since remained. During the making of the well the water percolated into it so rapidly that at frequent intervals operations had to be suspended to pump out the water.

Skin of a Big Rattlesnake.

The skin shed by a rattlesnake which was found on the bank of the Illinois River and is now preserved at a boys' seminary at Tahlequah, in the Indian Territory, measures thirteen feet long, is fourteen and seven-eighths inches in circumference and has fifteen buttons. The person who has examined, measured and reports upon it says that it is a very dry skin, and therefore assumes that it probably shrunk considerably in drying, but this is not so, as the skin of a snake is thoroughly dry when shed, and consequently represents the full size of the snake. At any rate this one is big enough without claiming any such allowance and represents a poisoning power which it would take at least a barrel of old bourbon to counteract.—*Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.*

Where Lobsters Abound.

The best lobster ground in the world is the northeastern coast of New England, its shoals, bays, inlets and rocks supplying the lobster to perfection with all it requires for feeding and breeding places and protection against its enemies, said a New York fish dealer to a *Sun* reporter. "During the ordinary winters that visit the coast of Maine the lobster remains in water as deep as thirty-five fathoms, where he is safe from the effects of the fierce gales that sweep the sea there, and from the dangers of ice floes that grind against the bottom in the shallower water. In warm and fair weather, though, the lobster is found in water as shallow as three fathoms."

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

WALT WHITMAN is anxious to go to California this spring if his health will permit.

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